

Bring the Money

here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, FIT, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snap-See our Clothing Window.

Snap-See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Summer Clearing Sale

Ladies' Duck Skirts, in Linen, Navy and White and Black and White, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 for \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Linen Skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 60c. and 75c.

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 for \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.00.

Ladies' White Blouses, 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50 for 60c., 75c. and \$1.25.

Ladies' Print Blouses, navy, pink, blue, black and white, 40c. and 50c.

Ladies' Underskirts, trimmed embroidery, lace and insertion, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Corset Covers, some special lines, 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c. and 35c.

Ladies' Drawers, extra fine cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

Colored Dress Muslins were 12½c., 15c., 18c. to clear for 10c. yd.

Embroideries going for 6c. and 7c., worth 10c. yd.

Valenciennes, Torchon and Cluny Laces, all widths, with insertions to match, prices from 2c. yd.

MILLINERY SALE—All Hats and Trimmings reduced. A lot of Hats for 25c.

Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Green Tea, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Best Pure Lard, 10c. lb.

Choice Pink Salmon, 10c.
3 lbs. Mixed Cake - 25c.
Catsup, per bottle - 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

School Inspectors' Report.

We have received a copy of the Public School Inspectors' report for the County of Hastings, from which we glean the following facts:

In 1903 in North Hastings there were 109 school houses—22 brick, 6 stone, 73 frame, and 8 log.

At the close of 1903 there were 123 teachers employed, 24 male, and 99 female.

The average salary paid to male teachers was \$851.68, and to female teachers \$283.94. The average salary paid in Rawdon was \$868.75 for male and \$301 for female. In Huntingdon \$260 for male and \$317.77 for female. In Madoc township \$395 for male, and \$280.38 for female. In Marmora township \$277.50 for male and \$270.83 for female.

There were enrolled during 1903, 5633 pupils—2944 boys and 2789 girls. The average attendance was 2755, about 49 per cent. Rawdon had an average attendance of 63 per cent.; Huntingdon 56; Madoc 52; Marmora 48; the other townships all a less percentage. Madoc village 70; Stirling 54; Marmora village 59.

For Public School purposes there was expended last year in North Hastings \$47,599.11. Of this amount \$35,078.66 was paid to teachers. The average expenditure per enrolled pupil was \$8.60. The total expenditure for Rawdon was \$7,028.35, an average of \$9.62. In Huntingdon, total \$4,972.64, average \$8.86. Madoc \$6,289.14, average \$10.01. Marmora \$2,655.19, average \$7.48. Madoc village \$3,098.83, average \$9.69. Stirling \$1878.39, average \$6.65. Marmora village \$1869.48, average \$7.45. [The average expenditure per pupil is less for Stirling than for any municipality in North Hastings, with the exception of Montague and Herschel. Whether this is to our credit or otherwise is a question.—Editor.]

In reference to School Libraries, Inspector Mackintosh reports:

In the boyhood of some who now hear me, School Section Libraries were by no means uncommon. For reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss now, they became defunct. For many years only one or two of our public schools have had libraries. We have been expending much thought and labor in teaching children to read, but doing less than should have been done to develop in them a love of reading, and still less to guide them to the right kind of reading. It is of great importance that they should leave school loving good literature. If the taste for the best literature is not acquired in the school, it will, in the majority of cases, never be acquired.

There should be in every school a well-selected library, and its vitality and freshness should be maintained by annual additions to its stock of books. Especially are such libraries needed in rural districts. In the poor sections the need is greater than in the wealthier.

Reading is the magic key to all our storehouses of intellectual wealth. "The true university of these days," says Carlyle, "is a collection of books."

In order to encourage the establishment and maintenance of such libraries the Education Department offers liberal grants. As I have already said, I, in common with other inspectors, would like to have time to meet with Trustees and ratepayers for the discussion of this and other important questions. I have no doubt that good would result from such meetings.

Two very sad deaths took place at Melrose last month when Mr. and Mrs. Fox died within a little over a week of each other. Mr. William Daniel Fox, the husband, died on July 4th from pneumonia, aged 66 years, and his wife followed him to the grave on July 18th from anaemia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fox were highly respected residents of Tyendinaga. Mr. Fox was born on the homestead where he died in the second concession of Tyendinaga. Mrs. Fox was formerly Miss Ann Jane Goodfellow, of the eighth concession of Tyendinaga, and was in her 56th year. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Crookshank of the Methodist Church, of which both of the deceased were consistent members.—Ontario.

Mr. Geo. Weese of the Queen's hotel has practically disposed of his corundum mine in Duncannon. Mr. H. D. Gates, representing the Buffalo capitalists with whom Mr. Weese has been negotiating, was in Bancroft this week, and after looking over the property was perfectly satisfied to pay the first instalment on the purchase price.—Bancroft Times.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall August 1, '04. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The attention of the Council was called to the fact that shade trees were being cut along the highway.

Moved by Mr. Tanner, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that roadmasters throughout the township be notified through publication of minutes of Council not to allow any standing timber to be cut on the highways or road allowances of the township without the written consent of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that the clerk be authorized to place the uncollected taxes of 1905 upon the current year's roll. Carried.

Mr. James Seeneay asked for large culvert tile for two culverts, lot 21, con. 2. The road surveyor was instructed to inspect and report.

Mr. Matthews introduced a by-law to authorize the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow sufficient money for current expenses.

Mr. Burkitt introduced a by-law to levy rates for the current year. By-laws were read a first time and referred to committee, Mr. Whitton in the chair. By-laws received second reading in committee, third reading in open council, were signed, sealed, and numbered 24 and 25.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid: Emmanuel Maybee, gravel.....\$ 1.50 Richard Goggins, gravel.....1.35 J. Stiles, Sr., job on lot 24 con. 14, 50.00 W. J. Joyce, cleaning out gravel pit.....3.00 J. W. Heagle, gravel.....10.70 Council adjourned until Monday, 26th day of September.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The base ball game last Saturday between the Seniors and Rovers had a rather disastrous ending. W. Smith had one of his fingers so badly broken that it had to be amputated. This is the same young man who had his arm broken early in the season. Tom Morgan was also put out of business in the same game by a sprained ankle.

In reply to Editor's query re last week's correspondence, the gentleman who dispensed the liquor at Menie, says he got it in Marmora. Is it not pitiable to find men of such pronounced temperance professions acting thus? Just think of it. A temperance man driving to Marmora for liquor, then taking it out to Menie, another eight or ten miles, to tempt a lot of boys in the drink habit. What diabolical purpose had he in view this time? But this is not all. He sold part of the liquor without license, his temperance principles not being very widely known in the adjoining county. The chances are that his little enterprise may be investigated before a magistrate.

Mrs. Hugh Morton starts this week for an extended trip to Chicago, St. Louis, and other places.

It is supposed that burglars entered the cellar of Mrs. Theo Reid and stole one can of fruit.

A very pleasant gathering of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Sidney Mason last week. The subject was the different ways of cooking the different cuts of beef. At the close of the discussion following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres. Mrs. Jas. Reid, re-elected; Vice-Pres. Mrs. Sam. Forestell; Secy.-Treas. Mrs. Wm. Meiklejohn, re-elected. The next place of meeting will be at the home of Mrs. B. Stiles. We have fifty members now, and look for many more at the next meeting.

Mrs. Jas. Reid and Mrs. Jas. McComb took in the excursion to 1000 Islands by Tweed last week.

Mr. Jno. Morgan has just met with a serious loss in the death of one of his best horses.

Rules for Husbands.

If your wife frowns at you, smile at her.

If she smiles at you laugh with her.

If she is angry soothe her.

If she is gracious thank her.

If she is wise praise her.

If she is economical commend her.

If she is extravagant explain to her.

If she sacrifices her pleasures for you be generous with her.

If she is beautiful appreciate her.

If she cooks well compliment her.

If she is lonely stay home with her.

If she is tired tend her.

If she doubts you be frank with her.

If she grieves be tender with her.

If she is hysterical ignore her.

If she is flighty be firm with her.

If she is good adore her.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

We have made temptingly low prices to induce brisk buying. Note these forceful examples of our underselling prices.

WHITE BLOUSES

AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

20 Blouses, sizes 34 and 36, \$1.00 values for 50c., \$2.00 values for \$1.00. Black Organdy Waists, sizes 36 to 42, regular value \$1.50 for \$1.00.

DRESS GOODS.

We have just passed into stock a large shipment of PRIESTLEY'S Celebrated Dress Fabrics, in plain and fancy weaves, which we shall be pleased to show intending purchasers. Prices, 50c. to \$1.50 yd.

SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFERINGS.

10 pieces Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, regular value 50c., on sale at 25c. yd. 10 pieces Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, regular values 25c. and 30c. yd., on sale at 15c. yd.

WHITEWEAR.

There is still on our Bargain Table a good assortment of Gowns, Skirts and Drawers at 25 per cent. under regular prices, but note these special prices on

CHEMISE.

25—Your choice of twenty-five dainty garments at following little prices: 35c. and 40c. garments at 25c. 75c. garments for 50c. 50c. garments for 35c. \$1.25 garments for 75c.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

We have very special bargains for Housekeepers that will light the way to money-saving without the aid of fireworks. Here are a few examples from many equally good.

Heavy Bleached Pillow Cotton, 40 in. wide, for 12½c. yd. Heavy Bleached Pillow Cotton, 46 in. wide, for 15c. yd. Fine Bleached Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yds. long, reg. value \$1.25 for \$1.

Summer Shirt Satisfaction.

Our CRESCENT Brand Shirts are the best that skill and money can produce, perfect in style, fit and workmanship, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

SHIRT SPECIAL—3 dozen Zephyr Shirts, sizes 14½, 15, 15½, regular 50c. values on sale at 35c.

GROCERIES.

The high quality of "Sterling Hall" Groceries should whet your appetite for keen buying.

Best brands Corn and Tomatoes,	10c. can.
" " Salmon for	10c., 12½c., 15c. can.
5 lbs. Village Biscuit for	25c.
3 lbs. Vanilla Bar Biscuit for	25c.
4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for	25c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GOOD SHOES CHEAP.

Take advantage of every opportunity to save money and you will have no trouble in making it. Here are some opportunities:—

Ladies' Patent Oxfords, Goodyear welt, \$3.00 for	\$2.00
" " Strap Slippers, \$2.00 for	\$1.25
" " " French heels, \$1.75 for	\$1.00
" " Fine Dongola Bals, \$2.00 for	\$1.50
" " Slippers, 2 pairs for	\$1.25
Girls' Slippers were \$1.50 for	.75
Children's Slippers, sizes 8, 9, 10	\$3.20
Men's Patent Colt Bals, \$4.00 for	\$3.00
" " " \$4.50 for	\$4.00
" " Fine Dongola Bals,	\$1.50
Boys' " " "	.45
" " Running Shoes,	.45

Remember these are money-saving prices. You can save 20 per cent. and we do just as we advertise. Come quick and get first choice. BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Rigs sewed free. We sell good SHOE POLISH.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Watches Repaired. W. H. CALDER'S. Spectacles Fitted.

We have just bought a line of gold goods that we are selling at about same price as plated. Here are a few of them:—

14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches, with from one to three stars set with real pearls,	\$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50.
14 k. Gold Rings, whole pearl setting,	\$3.00.
Heavygem Rings, pearl and garnet settings,	\$2.50.

Our \$10.00 Gents' Gold Filled Watch is a record breaker. Our guarantee goes with everything we sell.

W. H. CALDER,

Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

358 Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

W. A. Rowe, of Campbellford has started a livery in Bancroft.

The post office at Maynooth has been transferred from Mr. Wootton to Mr. Jas. Haryett.

A five mile branch of the C. O. R. is in process of being located to one of the mines near Bancroft.

A son of Mr. Malcolm McGillivray, of Faraday, while on his way to Banff for the benefit of his health, took suddenly ill and died. He was about 22 years old.

By-laws to provide \$20,000 to purchase bonds of the Ontario Electric Railway and to grant exemption from taxation to the Apple & Produce Cold-storage & Forwarding Company were carried at Trenton by large majorities.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

A. O. F. 12th Annual Excursion

to Charlotte and Summerville, Ports of Rochester, on steamers Alexandria, Caspian and North King, leaving Belleville on the Alexandria, Saturday, Aug. 20, 11 a.m., Caspian, 11.38 p.m.; North King, Sunday, Aug. 21, 11.38 p.m. Fare returning Aug. 21 or 22, \$1.75; up to Aug. 23, \$2.75. For full information write W. Rodbourn, Box 769, Belleville.

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI

PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE
PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In Four Cases of Anemia Their Effects Were so Satisfactory That He Will Go on Using Them.

Dr. Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII to the great age of 92, and to whom came the health of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confident that the following is a translation of the remarkable letter of which the following is a translation:

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI



Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the Pope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question, and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.

The "simple anemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often impaired. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in her teens grow by degrees pale and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot understand, makes her miserable. Just when it is time for her to leave off being a girl and become a woman—a change which comes to different individuals at different ages—her development lingers—why? Because she has too little blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of "the anemia of development." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. They cure anemia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, for want of this new blood, often drift into chronic ill-health, or "go into a decline"—which means consumption—and die. Dr. Williams' Pills could save them.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, referred to by Dr. Lapponi, makes them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through the blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, paralysis and locomotor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper around each box. Never take a substitute, as it is worse than a waste of money—it is a menace to health. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer, write to Dr. Williams, Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

MOUSTACHE AS KEEPSAKE.

It is said that Commander Arima, before setting out to blockade Port Arthur, shaved off the moustache which he had cherished for so long a time, and gave it to his wife as a keepsake.

Said the aeronaut, in his balloon: "I shall see all the stars very soon." He was right, for he dropped, and he saw when he stopped, are millions of stars and a moon!

BABY'S DANGER.

The summer months are a bad time for babies, and an anxious time for mothers. Fermentation and decomposition in the stomach and bowels are the cause of the many summer complaints of babies and young children. This is the reason why the hot weather months are more fatal to little ones than any other season. Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing found in every home, where there are young children and their prompt use during hot weather may save a precious little life. The tablets cure constipation, diarrhoea, stomach troubles, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Walter Rollins, Sisson's Ridge, N.S., says: "Before using Baby's Own Tablets my little one cried almost continuously with stomach troubles. I can truthfully say I never had any medicine act so promptly and give such satisfaction as the tablets do. I do not think you make any claim for them which their use will not substantiate." The tablets can be had from any medicine dealer or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Price 25 cents a box.

AT THE BISLEY MEETING

EMPIRE'S CRACK MARKSMEN FOREGATHER.

Where Two Thousand of the Best Shots Meet as Patriots, Not Pot-Hunters.

At no place in the world is a greater gathering of sharpshooters ever found than at Bisley, writes Frederick Walker in The London Mail. On the pine-clad Surrey commons there are now assembled the picked marksmen of the empire.

The presence of the men from overseas represents a year's patient shooting, for numbers attending are limited and the competition for selection is keen.

This year the great brigade of sharpshooters is again comprehensive in its collectivism. The sharp draw of the sons of the pine from North-west Canada contrasts oddly with the soft tongue of the New Zealanders, the rifleman from the Punjab rubs shoulders with the West Indian, while Uganda and the Cape jostle with Paris and Aberdeen.

In no assembly is the mixture of dialects so noticeable, for the harsh burr of the northern counties, the Gaelic tongue, and the purring of the Celt mingle with purest cockney and the strange "bat" from overseas. A great working day, and a woman does her child. The rifle is the nursing of the shootist, which may bring him fame or obloquy—all his purse or empty it.

Most of them could hit the heart at a thousand yards. Great, long rows of prone men lie stretched along the green butts, and the crack of cordite is unintermittent. They handle their rifles as a woman does her child. The rifle is the nursing of the shootist, which may bring him fame or obloquy—all his purse or empty it.

Bang! Away goes a shot at 900 yards. The white target in the next parish seems in doubt, but finally it shivers and bobs from sight. When the marking dummy comes up it records what has happened—a bull's-eye, or perhaps a bad outer.

If the latter there is more nursing an alteration in elevation, an allowance for windage, and off goes another bullet, whistling its way, to end with a "pliff" against the sandy bank of the butts.

"Bull's-eye, Col. Gibson," reads the register-keeper, and the colonel, having found his aim, proceeds to drill out the centre of the target piecemeal. These are men Mr. Arnold-Foster means to have—men who can shoot an enemy in a landing-boat half a mile from the shore; and to this end he excuses from attending regimental camps every volunteer who will put in a week at the imperial wapenshaw on the gorseland between the Hog's Back and Chobham Ridge.

PATRIOTS, NOT POT-HUNTERS. This is the final official act of recognition of the value of individual merit in shooting. Years ago a man who made a hobby of shooting was dubbed a pot-hunter. Then war knocked the bottom out of the fetish volley-firing and this was followed by Lord Roberts' glory of snap-shooting. Finally, Pail Mall umbrellas, and after 44 years of consideration placed the hall-mark of official approval on "the shooting volunteer."

But the work is not all on the range. In the statistical office is a small army of postoffice volunteers, sorters in the main, who tackle mountains of score tickets which are rained upon them by mounted orderlies galloping from the firing points. Fifteen hundred tickets for a single big competition take some sorting, and there are over fifty events every day; but, under the deft fingers of the postal volunteers, the pile sinks, the lowest prize-taker is known, and Mr. Caiger's official list is being telegraphed to every paper in Britain.

Nor does the work end with the arithmetic of shooting. A field force of regulars are employed man-handling the targets, and streets of non-commissioned officers to keep the scores at the firing points, sitting out all day until the sun tans their faces to copper-color, despite the giant umbrellas whose peaceful shade they enjoy.

THE RANGE OFFICER.

And there is the range officer duplicated at each group of targets. No pay is too much for the sweat of his daily agony. He answers as many questions as a porter at Waterloo, and is expected by each competitor to answer queries with the memory of a Datas, and to know the family history of every marksman surrendering a competition ticket to him.

Finally, there is Lieut.-Col. G. B. Cross, who sits at the head of the whole mountain of decentralization; nothing puts him out; his brain is as cool as an icebox and under his hands the great meeting glides along like a well oiled machine to its appointed conclusion.

The council sits under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, and it comprises the graybeards of the shooting world. The Bisley Committee embraces such officers as Capt. John Barlow, who spends a small fortune every year on encouraging marksmanship; Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, a famous long-range shot; Lord Walgrave, Mr. Henry Whitehead; Major W. Thorne, equally renowned with the rifle, and the small arms expert, A. E. Housley, whose opinion is always sought by the war office.

JUSTIFIED IN WHAT HE SAYS

WHY J. J. PERKINS OWES HIS LIFE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctor Had Given Him up and he Was Hopeless and Destitute Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy put Him on His Feet.

Tyndall, Man., Aug. 8.—(Special).—When one has a Kidney Disease; when the doctor has given him up; when that man takes Dodd's Kidney Pills, begins at once to recover and is soon a well man, that man is surely in a position to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

That is the experience of Mr. J. J. Perkins of this place. Speaking of his case Mr. Perkins says: "For two years I was troubled with my kidneys and at last became so bad that the doctor who was attending me gave me up and said I was incurable. 'I continued to grow worse. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute when to please a friend I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. The good I felt like a new man and after taking five boxes I was completely cured.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and cured kidneys cure Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease and other diseases resulting from impure blood.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness results, unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube, an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Teacher—"Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct." Little Bessie—"Dick." Teacher—"Dick? What sort of a bird is that?" Little Bessie—"Our canary. The cat extingished him."

CLERGY OF ENGLAND.

The Poverty of Some of Them Is Appalling.

The appalling poverty of clergymen in poor parishes in England is one of the saddest phases of the religious life of to-day. This poverty is not the least of the causes which have led to the accusation of "paganism" being hurled against the clergy.

Mr. C. Guise Mitford, who, as secretary of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, is in a position to speak with authority, was interviewed on the subject recently.

"As long," said he, "as the intellectual and social standard of the clergy is kept as low as this, so long will the churches be empty. 'How can a clergyman who has not enough to eat, nor money to buy decent clothes and books of reference, be expected to do his parish work and preach good sermons, torn as he is with domestic worries?'"

"The artisan of to-day is a reader, a thinker, and a politician, and he will not attend the church of a clergyman who has lost prestige."

"One of the few remedies for this evil is the compulsory amalgamation of parishes where the clergy are anxious to work, but have no work to do."

"The poverty among the clergy is OLD FASHIONED."

But Still in the Fashion.

It is an ever new and interesting story to hear how one can be entirely made over by change of food.

"For two years I was troubled with what my sister said was the old fashioned dyspepsia. 'There was nothing I could eat but 20 or 30 minutes later I would be spitting my food up in quantities until I would be very faint and weak. This went on from day to day until I was terribly wasted and without any prospect of being helped.'"

"One day I was advised by an old lady to try Grape-Nuts and cream leaving off all fatty food. I had no confidence that Grape-Nuts would do all she said for me as I had tried so many things without any help. But it was so simple I thought I would give it a trial, she insisted so."

"Well I ate some for breakfast and pretty soon the lady called to see her patient as she called me and asked if I had tried her advice. 'I had yes I did child, do you feel some better?'"

"No," I said, "I do not know as I do, the only difference I can see is I have no sour stomach and come to think of it I haven't spit up your four teaspoons of Grape-Nut yet."

"So I did I have any trouble with Grape-Nuts then or any other time for this food always stays down and my stomach digests it perfectly; I soon got strong and well again and bless that old lady every time I see her."

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

appalling. I know of one clergyman in the Norwich diocese, the poorest in England, whose living was worth under £40. He lived in a cottage in the middle of a potato field, and supplemented his income by selling old clothing which had been given him.

"He reached his bedroom, with his bed, washstand, and solitary chair, by a ladder. A variety friend gave him a pair of curtains and they used to patch up the chancel of his church."

"With Archdeacon Sinclair's remarks about 'Pagan Londoners' I disagree. The man who, after a strenuous week's work, seeks a Sunday in the country, is not a Pagan, and, as a matter of fact, the rows of cycles outside the churches in the country about London will prove that so-called week-enders attend cyclist services by the hundred."

"Look at Baker, out on a day like this without an umbrella. Is he crazy?" "I'm afraid he is. Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him." "Why not?" "He may recognize this umbrella. It's his."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness results, unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube, an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Teacher—"Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct." Little Bessie—"Dick." Teacher—"Dick? What sort of a bird is that?" Little Bessie—"Our canary. The cat extingished him."

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is the open rate to the public. Not only are they not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

Usually when two women quarrel they are both in the wrong.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Dear Sirs—I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOUGH, Livery Stables, Quebec.

Singleton—"From what I have seen of your wife, I am led to believe that she is somewhat of a temporiser." Wednesday—"You bet I see her temper rise more frequently than I care to."

None Left To Bother You After Using Wilson's Fly Pads

Sold Everywhere. 10 cents

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Re-open Sept. 12th.

A high-class residential and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work. For booklet apply to MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director (Late Principal Upper Canada College).

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

Quality should always be the first consideration; price the next; remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

TRADE MARK
"ISLAND CITY"
HOUSE AND FLOOR
PAINTS
Will Dry in 8 Hours.
On Sale at all Hardware Dealers
P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples
Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts. TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY
FIBRE EDDY'S WARE
Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c
Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

HAUNTS OF FISH AND GAME.

Attractions for Sportsmen on the Line of the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has issued a handsome publication, profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, descriptive of the many attractive localities for sportsmen on their line of railway. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, and where for a brief period the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment. Not only do the "Highlands of Ontario" present unrivalled facilities for both hunting, fishing and camping, but the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River, Rideau River and Lakes, Lake St. John, and the many attractive localities in Maine and New Hampshire, present equal opportunities for health, pleasure and sport. All these localities are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and on trains unequalled on the continent. Abstracts of Ontario, Michigan, Quebec, New Hampshire and Maine fish and game laws are inserted in the publication for the guidance of sportsmen. The Grand Trunk Railway has also issued a descriptive illustrated matter for each district separately, which are sent free on application to the agents of the Company and to Mr. J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, G. T. R., Union Station, Toronto.

"I wonder why people always speak of earth as 'she'?" "It's natural enough. Nobody knows exactly what her age is."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Ah me!" exclaimed Harduppe. "It's very hard to be poor." "Nonsense!" replied Sinnick. "I find it the easiest thing in the world."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PLAY.

Play distinguishes the higher from the lower animals, and it signifies possibility of education. Fishes do not play at all; the lower mammals can hardly be taught to play, and birds are entirely devoid of the instinct. But the higher animals, the human young, however, are the true players, and in reality it is play that develops them into manhood. "Children," says a celebrated doctor, "are born little amorphous bundles of possibilities, and are played into shape."

He (after marriage)—"I don't know why you are not as considerate of my comfort as you used to be of your father's." She—"Why, my dear, I am." He—"How do you make that out? When I come into the house I have to hunt around for my slippers and everything else I happen to want, but when I used to court you, and your father would come in from town, you would rush about gathering up his things, wheel his easy-chair up to the fire, warm his slippers, and get him both a head-rest and a foot-rest, so that all he had to do was to drop right down and be comfortable." She—"Oh, that was only so he'd go to sleep sooner."

A teacher, questioning little boys about the graduation in the scale of intelligence, asked, "What comes next to many?" Whereupon a little fellow, who was evidently smarting under a sense of previous defeat, impatiently distanced all competitors by promptly shouting, "His dannel shirt, ma'am."

Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the philosopher, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody turns his back on it, yet it hangs on, and eventually achieves success by close application."

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

"Do you think he is really in love with you?" asked Maud. "He doesn't know," answered Maud. "He says he is, but his letters don't sound a bit silly."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

First Guest (at banquet).—"Is this a spring chicken?" Second Guest.—"That's what the caterer calls it." First Guest (tasting it).—"Well, he's a prevaricator!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Cholly—"Charming widow, isn't she?" They say she is to marry again." Algy—"I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband."

Cholly—"Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first, doncher-know."

Summer Whooping Cough
The children seem to catch whooping cough readily in the summer when it is always much harder to get rid of.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure
The Lung Tonic
will cure them quickly. There is no other drug in it and it is pleasant to take.
At all druggists, 50c, 80c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

MODEL ENGLISH CITIES

SOON TO BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Each House Built for Two Families With Large Garden Attached.

When the subject of garden cities was first mooted, considerable scepticism was aroused as to the possibility of converting the idea into a practical fact. Few people were agreed as to what a garden city should be like. Experts propounded several schemes and invited public discussion, but all the while lay members of the population were vainly about asking of each other—what is a garden city, anyhow?

A garden city is a city that combines all the facilities of town life with the joys, the freshness, the beauty, and the bracing, God-given, of the country. It is a place in which the conditions of affairs seem an impossibility, but all discussion on the subject may be laid aside as useless, for, so far as London is concerned, the garden city is quickly to become an accomplished fact.

FIRST GARDEN CITY

The First Garden City lies on the further side of Hitchen. It embraces some 13,000 acres of lovely country, and includes the old-world villages of Norton and Letchworth, and the greater part of the hamlet of Wilbury. Here and there, on a pretty redulating street, a row of houses comes the echo of the builders hammer. Residential houses in garden city will have rents from £25 per annum upwards, according to the amount of land attached. While the cottages now in course of erection are built for two families, each family having five rooms a bath, and a very large garden. Each cottage stands by itself, hidden mostly among the trees, and has two porches, one at either side of the building. The First Garden City has already got its railway station, and railway sidings are being cut to that part of the land which, from its contour and position, is admirably suited for the erection of factories. This is screened by thick belts of unbragued trees. It is out of sight of the town, and the prevailing wind will carry the noise and dust and any little smoke there may be. Electricity and gas will be used as motive power.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

In order that the railway sidings and the goods station beside the factories may be in keeping with the town, the banks and sidings are to be planted with trees and shrubs. Part of the first cutting has been so decorated. By the way, a certain railway—the line from Cambridge—already bisects the town.

The important questions of water, gas, sewage, etc., have been satisfactorily settled, and in making the roads first and foremost in relation to the dwellings and principal parts of the town, the directors of the First Garden City, Limited—the promoters of the town—are in a position to lay out an ideal city.

Further, care has been taken to make the roads with easy gradients, a task that is rendered easy and economical by the natural resources of the estate. Except where the nature of the ground has suggested curves, straight roads have been adopted, in many cases for the special purpose of affording views of the parks, commons, country, and main buildings.

LAYING OUT ROADS.

For the central square of the town a level plateau has been chosen near the existing station. From this plateau the ground slopes gently down on all sides, except towards Letchworth. The roads radiating from this central square, which will give ready access to all parts of the town, have been so planned that glimpses of the open country will be obtainable along them from the heart of the town, while they will afford to those approaching from the outskirts good views of the central buildings.

The building of the city is not to be rushed, for the Garden City is to be developed stage by stage until the whole has been completed, a population of 300,000 being provided for. The total area likely to be developed is, approximately, 1,200 acres, exclusive of Norton Common and roads, and to this has to be added the land which will be used for residential purposes round Letchworth Park—about one hundred acres. Of the above total area about one hundred and ten acres is reserved for factories, railway sidings, gasworks, and similar development. By adding one hundred acres of Letchworth Park to the above area of 1,300 acres, it will be seen that considerably over one-third of the estate will be occupied by the town and the public parks, leaving the remainder for agricultural purposes.

DIAMONDS BY THE TON.

\$15,000,000 Worth Taken From African Mines Annually.

It is possible for one to gain some idea of the enormous wealth of the South African mines from the fact that \$15,000,000 worth of diamonds are taken yearly from the four largest mines. The cost of obtaining these diamonds amounts yearly to half their value, so that the annual net profit from the four mines is estimated at about \$7,500,000. Each ton of diamonds represents a value of \$300,000, and up to the year 1902 these four mines produced ten tons of diamonds, an aggregate value of \$3,000,000. In 1905, less than 2,435,541 carats of the precious stones, weighing about half a ton, were obtained. To the Johannesburg mines belongs the distinction of having produced the largest diamond ever mined in the world. It weighed 670 carats, and in its uncut state was the size of a hen's egg.

A woman is seldom as strict with her children as she is with her husband.

RARE WEDDING PRESENTS

CZAR AND CZARINA'S COSTLY GIFT.

The Silver Wedding Present of the King and Queen of Greece.

The magnificent and costly presents which have been lavished recently on distinguished couples call to mind some of the truly regal gifts that have fallen to the lot of happy brides and fortunate bridegrooms in past years, a single one of which has often represented a large fortune.

When the present King of Italy married his beautiful wife, the Czar and Czarina presented to the bride a single diamond ornament which is said to have cost 2,000,000 francs; and the wedding presents of Princess Henrietta of Belgium and her husband, the Duc de Vendôme, were so numerous and so massive that they filled 150 boxes and weighed eleven tons.

A remarkable and costly Royal present was that given to the King and Queen of Greece in honor of their silver wedding. It was the joint gift of eight near relatives, including our own King and Queen, and consisted of a massive silver table-servic, richly ornamented with gold. There were 796 plates and 181 dishes, each piece bearing the intertwined monograms of the happy couple.

When Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, daughter of the great financier, became the bride of Mr. Satterlee, her father gave her bonds worth \$1,000,000, a magnificent house on the Hudson, and a tiara and exquisite collar and corsage-ornament of diamonds—presents representing

AT LEAST \$1,750,000;

and there were 400 other presents, including chests of gold and silver plate, jewellery of fabulous price, old tapestries, and costly paintings and bric-a-brac for which Europe had been ransacked.

It is interesting, perhaps, to add that this wonderful wedding cost \$175,000. The flowers used in decorating the church represented \$12,500; \$50,000 is given as the price of the bridal trousseau, and \$5,000 was spent on the wedding-gown alone. The guests numbered 2,500, and, in the words of a reporter, represented "fully a billion dollars"; and for their reception and entertainment Mr. Morgan's Madison Square mansion was transformed into "a veritable Aladdin's Palace," the tapestries used in adorning the walls alone being valued at \$500,000.

But even Miss Morgan's tributes of gems had to pale their fires before the dazzling array of precious stones which Mr. D'Arcy lavished on his bride, Miss Nutting, a few years ago. These are but a few of the contents of that wonderful jewelbox, worthy to figure as the dower of an Eastern King's daughter: A rope of 400 pearls, all of exquisite color and perfect shape; a diamond and turquoise necklace and earrings, the diamonds set in such a manner that a single enormous stone flashing like the sun pendant from the middle of it; a diamond bracelet, with a diamond ball watch hanging from it.

A LARGE DIAMOND SUN, buttons of diamonds and blue enamel—and so on through an interminable list, the very reading of which almost blind one's eyes with its suggestions of dazzling display.

When Miss Tweed, daughter of "Boss" Tweed was married in 1871, it was said that a million dollars was a modest estimate of the value of the presents she received. In the words of a chronicler, "An entire upper floor in the Tweed mansion was given to a display of the wedding presents. There were more gold silver plate and jewels than could stock in a dozen jewelry shops. And equally fortunate was Miss Helen McLaughlin, when Dr. Carroll led her to the altar, for her presents were so many and valuable that her father had a large burglar-proof vault built to keep them in. It required four enormous vans to remove them from the house, and a strong guard of police escorted them through the streets.

Among the hundreds of presents were a dinner-service of solid gold; a necklace of almost matchless diamonds, each stone weighing 94 carats; 400 cases of all the rarest and most costly wares—Royal Worcester, Limoges, Dresden, and a vast array of gold and silver, and pictures, statuary, and bric-a-brac gathered from every part of the world.

Lady of the House (to her friend) "What do you suppose has happened?" At the last ball my Elsie made the acquaintance of a young man who was obviously interested. He was a good match, so I sent him frequent invitations to dinner, and as I knew he was a great gourmand I employed the best cook that was to be had." Her friend—"And your plan succeeded?" "Well, not exactly. The villain found out and married my cook."

A good "part" was bragging before a lot of girls to how when he married he should go off after the wedding with a cigar in his mouth. A handsome girl, who was suspected of having done her best to catch him, exclaimed:—"Disgusting! I should knock it out of your mouth!" "Pardon me," was the retort, "you would not be there."

An Irishman was in the company of a woman, to whom he was paying his addresses, when, on giving a shudder, she made use of the common expression that "someone was walking over her grave." Pat, anxiously for every opportunity of showing his affection for the lady on his side, exclaimed:—"By the powers, ma'am, but I wish I was the happy man!"

Borne has the reputation of being the most honest town in Switzerland. It is said that not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

WOODS INDIANS.

A Constant Source of Delight to Travel With Them.

The Woods Indians, as Mr. Stewart Edward White calls the Ojibwas and Woods Cree north of Lake Superior, are distinctly nomadic. They search out new trapping-grounds and new fisheries, they pay visits, and seem even to enjoy travel for the sake of exploration. This life, says the author of "The Forest," inevitably develops and fosters an expertness of woodcraft almost beyond belief.

Another phase of this almost perfect correspondence to environment is the readiness with which an Indian will meet an emergency. We are accustomed to rely first of all on the skilled labor of some one we can hire; second, if we undertake the job ourselves, on the tools made for us by skilled labor; and third, on the shops to supply us with the material we need. Hardly once in a lifetime are we thrown entirely on our own resources. Then we bungle and improvise a makeshift.

The Woods Indian possesses his knife and his light ax. He never improves makeshifts. No matter what the exigency or how complicated the demand, his experience answers with accuracy. Utensils and tools he knows exactly where to find. We could not have selected workmanlike whether it is the construction of a bark receptacle, water-tight or not; the making of a pair of snow-shoes; the repairing of a badly smashed canoe, the building of a shelter, or the fashioning of a paddle.

At a noon, about Twain's cabin broke his axelve square off. This to us would have been a serious affair. Probably if left to ourselves, we should have stuck in some sort of a rough handle made of a straight sapling, which "would have served well enough until we could have bought another. By the time we had cooked dinner that Indian had fashioned another helve. We compared it with a manufactured helve. It was as well shaped, as smooth, as nicely balanced. In fact, as we laid the new and the old side by side, we could not have selected workmanlike evidence of the workmanship, which had been made by machine and which by hand.

Twain's ax then turned out the wood from the ax, retempered the steel, set the new helve, and wedged it neatly with ironwood wedges. The whole affair, including the cutting of the timber, consumed perhaps half an hour.

To travel with a Woods Indian is a constant source of delight on this account. The Indian rarely needs to hunt for the materials he requires. He knows exactly where they grow, and he turns as directly to them as a clerk would turn to his shelves. To problem of the living of physical life is too obscure to have escaped his various experience. You may travel with Indians for years, and learn every summer something new and delightful about how to take care of yourself.

PRESCRIBING OUR WEST.

"I have strenuously objected to the easy-going ways of the majority of far Western druggists," said the commercial, "but thus far I don't seem to have made much of an impression on them. I was in a Wyoming town last month, and feeling unwell I went to the drug store and got some quinine capsules. An hour after taking them I went to bed, and it was about midnight when I was aroused by the landlady, who asked: 'Stranger, are you feelin' all right?'"

"Yes, pretty well," I replied.

"No horrible pains nor nothing?"

"No. But why do you ask?"

"I guess you'd better come downstairs. The druggist says there's some mistake about them pills. I want to tell you, though, that he's a powerful good feller, and never gives his anybody on purpose."

"My head began to curl before I was out of bed," continued the commercial. "I remembered that the druggist seemed to be careless in serving me, and, while the capsules had thus far had no bad effect, it did not take me long to imagine that I had swallowed ten grains of morphine and was good for an excursion somewhere. I made light work of climbing into my clothes and getting downstairs, and there I found the druggist as calm as an old shoe."

"I think I put up morphine for quinine for one of three persons," he explained, "and so I called round to see if you were dead. Let me look at the box."

"By gum, man," I yelled at him, "but do you make a regular habit of killing somebody once a week with your old drugs? If you have poisoned me—"

"Those are quinine, sure enough," he interrupted, as he opened a capsule and tasted. "You can go back to bed, stranger."

"But I want to know about this thing. Why do you keep your morphine and quinine side by side? Why don't you have your mind—"

"You are all right and have no cause for complaint," he said, as he lighted a cigar and asked something that relieved in his mind.

"But who got the morphine?" I asked.

"Lung Sing, the Chinaman, probably, and it's all right. It was either Lung Sing or old Bill Birdson, and it don't matter which, as the boys are going to hang both of 'em to-morrow!"

There is a gold mine in Australia which is three thousand feet deep, and the various tunnels are so hot that cold water has to be continually sprayed over the miners working the mine. The temperature is usually about 108 degrees, and the men have to work almost naked in order to stand the heat.

If a woman can't keep a secret she can always find some other woman to help.

MILES ABOVE THE CLOUDS

ARTISTS WHO WORK UNDER DRAMATIC CONDITIONS.

Painting Pictures at a Height of Twenty Thousand Feet.

There is something impressive in the very thought of a man sitting sketching 20,000 feet above the world of men, amid the solitude of the highest Himalayas, with snow-clad ridges and peaks stretching for a score of miles on every side, and with not a vestige of any form of life to be seen anywhere.

This is a fact which Mr. A. D. McCornick makes light of, though he pleads guilty to a little pride in having painted a picture a few hundred feet higher than any other artist who ever lived. "At that height"—he was but 3,000 feet below the summit of the Pioneer Peak, in the Himalayas—he says, "the slightest exertion makes even the strongest man gasp, through the air being so rarefied; and when I sat down to paint, I was obliged to cross one leg over the other, and it made me gasp and pant as though after an athletic struggle. At this twenty-thousand-feet-high camping-place I did one water-color painting, which has at least the merit of being a record as to being painted at a vast height, though I made several water-color drawings not many thousands feet below."

The King's marine painter, Commander Martineau, often practices his art under conditions which many men would find not only most uncomfortable, but for physical reasons impossible. "What I do," he says, "is to arrange a large basket either at the end of the bowsprit or at the stern, and then crawl inside it and get the sailors to lower me a few feet."

BY MEANS OF A ROPE.

Here I remain suspended as the ship pursues her course, watching the tumbling waters and taking rough notes in my sketch-book. Of course, you must be a good sailor for this sort of thing. We should think so, indeed!

But the Chevalier has had more than one predecessor who pursued art with an equal enthusiasm and under as great difficulties. Turner once, when he was overtaken by a snowstorm at sea, had himself lashed to the mast, so that he might observe it without fear of being pitched into the tumbling waters; and Claude Vernet, a famous eighteenth-century landscape painter, always made a point of going out to sea when a storm was raging; and on one occasion, when everyone else on board was praying for a safe deliverance, he threw up his hands—he was luckily fastened to the mast—in an ecstasy of admiration and exclaimed, "How glorious it is!" Mr. Caledon Cameron ran terrible risks when he was painting his enormous picture, "Niagara in Winter," spending scores of hours suspended from the cliffs at dizzy heights as the rope of the Verestachagin, the great Russian artist of Russia, who perished so tragically a short time ago, was as much at home on the battlefield as in his studio, and would calmly produce his sketch-book and make a drawing while bullets were whistling past his ears and the flash of swords and bayonets was in his eyes. He was

WOUNDED MANY A TIME

while following his art, "I have been hit here," he once said, pointing to his leg, "and there," pointing to his forehead, "and there and there. I have been wounded all over. But it was necessary. There was no other way to obtain the facts. War painted otherwise is simply an illusion, a myth, a farce." Hyson, the greatest of Japanese artists, has many a time risked his life to procure a desired sketch. On one occasion, while a fierce fire was raging in Tokio, he calmly took his easel and sat down in the very midst of the furnace of blazing and tumbling houses and painted until his clothes caught fire and he was compelled to retreat to a safer distance.

Among men who pursue their art under difficulties a very high place indeed should be awarded to Mr. Bartman Hiles, who produces the most remarkable paintings with his mouth. As a boy of eight he was run over by a Bristol tramcar and lost both his arms; but such was the boy's pluck and love of art that he set to work to model, to draw, and to paint with his mouth. Within two years he had won a first-class certificate for free-hand drawing. Mr. Charles Fels, the Flemish artist, it may be remembered, was born without arms, and yet, holding his brushes between his teeth, he was able to paint pictures of surpassing merit; and James Carter, whose arms had been rendered useless by paralysis, produced canvases which won the enthusiastic admiration of Landseer himself—London Tit-Bits.

"Sir," remarked the rich father to the sailor, "after the investigation I have made into your character, I cannot give you my daughter Emma." "All right," answered the persistent sailor; "then how about one of the others?"

"I wish you would lend me a trifle to buy a cornet; I've found one that I must have." "Who owns it?" "The man who lodges in the rooms above me."

Mother—"What is the trouble between you and Charles?" Mrs. New—"I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch the lawn-mower!"

The champagne that is served at the King's table does not bear any label, so that none of the guests can tell what brand he is drinking.

One Briton in forty is red-headed.

THE MARVELS OF RADIUM

RADIATORS ARE PROJECTED AT THE SPEED OF 20,000 MILES A SECOND.

Not before during this session perhaps has so large and brilliant an audience occupied the theatre of the Royal Institution as assembled recently, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, to hear Prof. Ernest Rutherford, to hear of the latest results attained in the investigation of radium and other radio-active bodies, says the London Telegraph. Prof. Rutherford's fame had preceded him. Though still a young man, having been born in New Zealand in 1871, he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has for the last six years been professor of physics in McGill University, Montreal. He has gained much distinction by research into the properties of thorium and radium.

The professor began with illustrations of the now well known facts of radio-activity emanation. The (a) radiations are positively electrified matter, and are projected at the rate of 20,000 miles per second; the (b) rays are corpuscles, 1,000 times less than an atom of hydrogen, they are negatively electrified, and travel 100,000 miles per second; while the (c) rays resemble those discovered by Röntgen.

THE EMANATION

is a gas, which, strange to say, gives off precisely the same radiations as the radium from which it is derived. Darkening the room, the professor showed that there was a sufficient amount of luminosity in an extremely small quantity of the emanation. Its gas to be distinctly visible. By an ingenious method he also managed to throw on the screen a picture of Sir V. Crookes' spiathroscope, by which a chemically prepared plate is seen to be bombarded by brilliant scintillations of these almost infinitesimal corpuscles.

Radium is a species of atomic matter which is breaking up. The particles it throws off leave a residuum which is the element helium, the lightest substance known except hydrogen. It is matter—possibly primordial matter—undergoing dissolution. It may be the other elements, such as iron, copper, gold, in the infinite past have undergone a similar process, or may now be undergoing it, yet so slowly that it cannot be perceived. Radium in its breaking up—perhaps by atomic explosions—gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, a hundred thousand times greater than any chemical combination. Coal and oxygen, for example, when they yield heat sufficient to propel an Atlantic liner, but thousands of tons are required to cross the ocean; a pound or two of radium would do as much work.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY

and Mr. Soddy have lately shown that half this wonderful energy would be exhausted in about 2,000 years, but the whole of it in not less than 50,000 years. It has also been shown that though we can procure exceedingly little of the precious mineral, it is widely distributed, and, as we descend into the earth's crust the quantity increases. This being so, there would seem to be enough radium to account for the heat which the earth's interior is always giving out. Long ago Lord Kelvin (who was present, and the mention of whose name evoked applause) showed that the earth could be 100,000,000 years old, and most probably not more than 20,000,000, allowing for the rate at which a once white-hot globe would cool. But geologists demand many millions more. Lord Kelvin, however, made one prophetic reservation as to the extreme limit of the world's age—"unless some new source of energy were discovered." That new source of energy has been discovered, said Prof. Rutherford, in radium and other radio-active bodies, and the geologists can have all the millions they require.

BOMBPROOF FUEL ROOM.

Coal Stored in the Solid Rock at Gibraltar.

The storing of coal at Gibraltar is accomplished by means of a very curious plant, which has just been completed for the pumping station at Landport.

In the boulder rock fortress the coal store, boiler house and engine room adjoining are worked under compressed air, and are necessarily airtight. The store to which the coal has to be conveyed is hewn out of the solid rock, and is absolutely bombproof. A special feature is the arrangement of the coal plant in such a way that it does not interfere with the air pressure. The fifty-seven lifts from the coal tip fifty-seven feet below the horizontal traveler. The skip by which the coal is conveyed is raised by means of a steel wire rope working over pulleys and round a driving drum. The time occupied by the skip in traveling from a coal tip to coal store is ten minutes. At this end and on a level with the motors, a sentry box is hewn out of the rock, from which the controls are housed, and has practically a full view of all three operations.

WHAT YOU ARE MADE OF.

It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 lbs. is composed of 99 lbs. of water, 8 lbs. of white of egg, a little less than 1 lb. of pure gold, 3 lbs. of fat, 84 lbs. of phosphate of lime, 1 lb. of carbonate of lime, 3 ozs. of sugar and starch, 7 ozs. of fluoride of calcium, 6 ozs. of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table-salt.

Successful men know when not to tempt failure.

TRADES FOR THE BLIND

MANY PROFESSIONS WHICH THEY CAN FOLLOW.

Musicians, Type-writers, Authors and Parsons, Among Other Things.

A very large number of professions now-a-days are open to the blind. Chief amongst these is that of music. From the proud position of prima donna, or concert pianist, down to the humble branches of pianoforte-tuning, music opens its arms to the entry of the sightless.

Mendel, the blind pianist, recently earned the rapturous praise of critics for his magnificent playing. He has a repertoire of a thousand pieces of all kinds, and his touch has been pronounced perfect by fellow-pianists. He has wonderful powers of memory and extemporisation. Of course, the art of music can be taught in all its branches to a man without the aid of written notes. The pupil is taught to familiarise with the sounds themselves, and may often gain a finer knowledge of the art than the man who scribbles exercises on reams of paper.

Hundreds of blind persons to-day engage in the occupations of music teachers, organists, and pianotuners. In the latter profession the person possessed of a good musical ear, but no special talent, may be almost sure of a living.

If the keys of the piano afford the means of a livelihood to the sightless, so do the keys of the typewriter. The wonderfully clear typewriting is being done by the blind, and on the same machines as those in use by those who possess sight.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

being the use of punctured slips in blind notation instead of the "copy" otherwise in vogue. There is, too, more than one system of blind shorthand, by which the afflicted person can qualify to be at once shorthand writer and typist.

The records of prowess on the part of blind people contain, of course, some marvellous prodigies. However, these have been generally persons well-born and wealthy, or gifted in an extraordinary degree.

Fawcett, the blind statesman, we know, but that wonderful man had already reached a high degree of mental power before becoming afflicted.

The proprietor of the New York World, Mr. Pulitzer, is blind, and daily transacts not only the business of that vast newspaper, but scores of other matters affecting the investment of his fortune and the management of his property. He, too, had made his position before affliction.

The President of the Second National Bank of Orange, New Jersey, is blind, but daily attends to his business, besides controlling various industrial enterprises.

It is not, therefore, difficult to find occupation, if one happens to be born in good circumstances. In fact, there are few positions one could not fill under such conditions, from the Premiership downwards.

Authorship is as open to a blind man as it is to one possessing his sight, providing, of course, that the author can command assistance from a secretary. Journalism, too, is a hopeful field for the blind man. One London journalist, who, amongst other things, knows some seven European languages, had the misfortune to lose his sight a few years ago. Not only was his position unaffected, but he was able to continue work with unimpeded energy, with the aid of a secretary. Foreign news correspondents are regularly sent out to him by his secretary, and the blind journalist translates each passage as it is read out. In this way, he dictates the articles into suitable form for publication, and continues to earn

A LARGE WEEKLY WAGE.

The Church is a profession open to the blind, as also is the law, if the afflicted has the means to enable him to go in for either. There are several blind solicitors, and more than one blind barrister practising at the courts.

A blind architect is no impossibility, but a reality. In Boston there are several huge houses designed by a Mr. Reardon, who is absolutely blind.

Certain crafts are most suitable for the fingers of the blind, and many of the afflicted regularly work at them, and make money. Amongst these may be mentioned brush and broom making, the manufacture of baskets and mats, chair caning, wood-chopping, and mattress making.

Some seventy or eighty blind people earn regular wages at these trades at an institution in Tottenham Court Road, known as the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind.

Rows of blind men can be seen there turning craftman upon craft, busily manipulating reeds.

Blind mat makers do splendid work, and are very thorough. Wood-chopping, if only to be done by a blind man, requires deliberation, nevertheless, occupies some scores of them.

A profession by no means closed to the blind man—and one for which he might be specially suited—is that of tasting. The blind man's sense of taste is more developed, and it is only natural that he should shine in such a profession as that mentioned. The occupation is not one much relished by those who go in for it, and they might well relinquish it to others who would find it a real source of existence.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Germany," says a writer in "Vanity Fair," is about to make a mighty effort to become civilized and to do away with the national habit of shovelling the food into the mouth with a knife."

Wellman's Corners

From Our Correspondent.

Everybody is looking forward to and planning for Wellman's big lawn social which is announced for the 19th inst. Mr. E. T. Williams and wife and Master Alex. of Marmora, paid the Corners a flying visit on Thursday last. Rev. D. Balfour was not able to take his work on Sunday on account of the illness of his son, but his place was well filled by Mr. Jas. Scott, who preached an able sermon from Prov. 10: 29, "Whose trusteth in the Lord, happy is he."

Master Harry and Miss Cecil Wootton of Buffalo, are spending the summer months at their grandfather's, Mr. D. Wootton, of this place.

Mrs. Chesboro of Detroit, is assisting in the care of her sister, Mrs. J. Hodge, who, we regret to say, is worse. Miss Hadel Anderson of this place is visiting Miss Lucy Williams at Marmora.

Anson News

Mr. Frank Weaver, of Hornellsville, N. Y., is home on a visit to his parents. Mr. Feeny, of Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Hoard.

Messrs. Arthur and Hubert Burke spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. A. McMullen.

Mrs. Walter Cummings, of Toronto, is visiting relatives in this vicinity. Miss Rachel Johnson and Miss Jessie Rutherford, of Colborne, and Mr. Fred Walsh, of Warkworth, are the guests of the Misses Weaver.

Mrs. Hulse and niece, of Trenton, are spending a few days at Mrs. McKim's.

Mrs. E. Jeffrey of Belleville is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Chas. Misses Vita and Flossie Bailey spent a few days at Harold last week.

Mr. R. Hoard has nearly completed his new barn, which adds greatly to the appearance of the place.

Mrs. A. McMullen received a beautiful card of pressed flowers which grew along the banks of the river Jordan, from a friend who lately returned from the S. S. convention held at Jerusalem.

Harold News

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Elsie LaPrad, of Tacoma, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. Heath. Farmers are busy threshing their fall grain. The yield is said to be good.

We are sorry to lose our friend, Miss M. Holcomb, who leaves on Friday to resume her duties as nurse in Tacoma. The lawn social held at St. Thomas' Church on Friday night was a great success. Net proceeds \$85.

Misses Vita and Flossie, and Master Garnet Bailey visited friends here last week. Thieves have been helping themselves to the contents of the cellars of some of our neighbors' best stores.

The Misses Thompson, of Springbrook, and Miss Mather, of Belleville, visited Miss Alice Scott on Friday.

Work which has been delayed for some time on our new school house has begun in earnest, and we are likely to have it for use before the cold weather sets in.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson and son visited at Mr. Scott's on Sunday. Miss Blanche Turner of Tanworth, is visiting at Mr. Richard Bailey's.

Mrs. Crosby is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Potts. We are pleased to see that our teacher, Mr. Ashley, does not forget us even in holiday time.

Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)

The ice cream social held on the lawn of the Methodist Church was a decided success. The grounds could not have been nicer, while the evening was all that could be desired. Stirling Band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music to a very appreciative audience. Proceeds amounted to about \$150.

Mr. Claude Sherwood, of Peterboro, spent a few days with friends in our village.

Miss Chant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chant of Newbury, spent several weeks the guest of Miss Flo Thompson.

Mrs. Leona Hubble, accompanied by Miss Luella Hubble of the Ritchie Co., are spending a few weeks in Ransomville, N. Y.

The funeral of the late Mr. Jno. Shaw took place in the Methodist Church on Sunday, July 31st, at 11 a.m., the Rev. C. L. Thompson officiating. Mr. Shaw had been a resident in this vicinity for a number of years, and was highly respected by his neighbors, and had many warm friends. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, two sons, two daughters, and one daughter, Ora. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the whole community.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is still confined to her bed on account of illness.

Mrs. M. Chown of Belleville, and Master Herbie Chown, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sims.

Mr. Stephen Badgley is improving the looks of his place by painting his house and barn.

Colic and Diarrhoea—A Remedy that is Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste holds it for it a place in many households. Mr. W. P. Taylor, a merchant of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and also with men of my place, for diarrhoea and colic and it always gives relief promptly and pleasantly. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Britain protested to Russia, against the latter declaring foodstuffs to be contraband.

Three Rochester men enticed away two waitresses from a Kingston hotel, and the proprietor trumped two of the men and got ten dollars from the other, under threat of prosecution, before they got off.

Already suits for damages to the amount of \$230,000 have been filed by sufferers from the General Slocum disaster at New York. The company seeks to obtain a ruling limiting its liability to \$5,000, the value of the beached bulk.

Turkish Conspirators.

Midhat Pasha, formerly a power in Turkey as leader of a reform party, brought about the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz. Prince Murad then was proclaimed sultan. Five days later the ex-sultan committed suicide, a fact which was proved by nineteen doctors. Ten days after this tragedy Sultan Murad became insane and was deposed, and Abdul Hamid ascended the throne, and was banished, but was received with so much favor in Europe that the sultan became nervous and recalled him and appointed him governor of Syria. Here he did much good, but found himself called upon to resign in 1880. He next became governor general of Smyrna, but shortly afterward he was arrested with Mehmet Rushid Pasha and others on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Abdul Aziz. The trial dragged on for months, and Midhat, with others, was condemned to death, but on the intervention of the English government his sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. Midhat was sent to Taif, in Arabia, where many attempts were made to poison him, which were frustrated by his servant. One night, however, he was dragged from his room by some of the sultan's officials and strangled.

Strategy of the Cuckoo.

The Indian fruit cuckoo, which, like all members of the cuckoo family, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds and thus avoids the trouble of hatching them, is said to exhibit most interesting strategy in dealing with crows, which are its enemies. Whereas the hen, an inconspicuous speckled gray bird, conceals herself in the foliage, the cock, remarkable for his brilliant black plumage and crimson eyes, places himself on a perch near a crow's nest and makes a great noise. The crows immediately rush out to attack him, and he takes to flight with them in pursuit. The hen meanwhile slips into the nest and deposits an egg. Sometimes the crows get back before the egg is laid, and then the intruding hen cuckoo gets a trouncing.—Youth's Companion.

Origin of the Picture Postal Cards.

The originator of pictorial post cards was a Frenchman, M. Besnardeau of Stille-Guillaume, in the department of La Sarthe. To this gentleman occurred the happy thought at the time of the war with Germany that, as there were 40,000 conscripts, most of them somewhat illiterate, in the camp of Conlie, he might as well sell them cards instead of paper and envelopes. He did so, illustrating his cards with pictures of cannons and shells, quickly cleared out his stock and responded to the continuing demand by issuing a second series, with spaces on which soldiers were invited to write the names of any battles in which they might have taken part.—Westminster Gazette.

The Leopard and the Kid.

To illustrate how perfectly he had the animal under control Professor Bach of Berlin once put a live kid in the cage with a leopard. Then the professor fixed his glittering eye on the savage beast and willed that he should remain quiescent. There was something wrong with the thought transference, for the leopard immediately changed his spots, and so did the kid. A bleat, a growl and a crunch, and the illustration was ruined.

Milk and Bright's Disease.

A physician suffering with Bright's disease and weighing 155 pounds began to restrict himself exclusively to a milk diet, taking one quart at each meal, or three quarts daily. Soon no traces of his former ailment was perceptible. He gained thirty pounds in flesh, and this notwithstanding constant attention to professional duties both day and night.—Chicago News.

An Experienced Opinion.

Father—Daughter, Algeron Von Spook wants to marry you. Daughter—What! That man! Why, papa, I wouldn't have him. He hasn't any sense. Father—Of course not; of course not. You don't suppose he would be wanting to get married if he had, do you?

Got It.

"Fact is," said the one man, "I married because I was lonely as much as for any other reason. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy."

"Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

Herculean Labors.

Naggsby—What did he leave to charity? Waggsby—He left it the biggest job it ever tackled—that of covering his multitude of sins.

Still the Work Goes On.

"Any more germs, doctor?" "Oh, yes. We are now in hot pursuit of the germs that eat the other germs."

Various Methods.

All men must make their choices. Some are wise and some are rash. Some statesmen raise the voice, and some others raise the cash.

He Had a Perpetual One.

"Riddles," they said, "do not seem to interest you?" "No," he replied, "I married one."

Theft.

That quaint old adage never grows near— "A penny saved, a penny won." The white ducks father were last year are now the duckings of his son.

Spoke Too Late.

She—You married me for my money. He—Well, no use to grieve over it now. It's all gone.—Town Topics

The Hindoo Idea of Wit.

An English lady reformer of uncertain age who visited India to deliver a lecture told the audience that she would be happy to answer any question, upon which a fat baboo came to the front with "How old are you?" "Oh, no," she replied; "I don't mean questions of that sort; only ones connected with the subject of the lecture." "Are you forty?" continued the baboo, nowise abashed. "No, I won't answer such a question," was the reply. "Are you fifty?" continued her tormentor. "Oh, no; I told you I won't answer such questions." "Are you sixty?" "Oh, no, no, no; I'm not sixty," the lady responded precipitately.

A shikari out partridge shooting was seen in fits of laughter, slapping his thighs in the ecstasy of his glee. On inquiring the cause of his hilarity, he hurriedly said: "Hush, sahib! That cooly," indicating one of the beaters, "has just been bitten by a green snake, but he thinks it is only a thorn! Don't tell him or he'll be frightened and stop beating."—From General Garard's "Leaves From the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman."

The Jade Jokai Loved.

Of one phase of his life Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, wrote in disgust: "Well, confess it I must. I have a sweetheart, for whose sake I have been faithless not only to my wife, but to my muse also—a sweetheart who has appropriated my best ideas and whose slave I was and still am. Often have I wasted half my fortune upon her and rushed blindly into misfortune to please her. For her sake I have patiently endured insult, ridicule and reprobation; for her sake I have staked life and liberty. Now, if she had been a pretty young damsel there might have been some excuse for me, but she was a nasty, old, painted figurehead of a beldame, a flirting, faithless, fickle, foul mouthed, scandal-mongering old liar, whom the whole world courts, who makes fools of all her wooers and changes her lovers as often as she changes her dress. Her name is Politics, and may the plague take her!"

Customs of the Kafirs.

The author of a book on the Kafirs of South Africa says: "The women are, on the whole, in favor of polygamy. Sometimes a woman who has a dozen other 'sisters,' as they call fellow wives, will go to a woman and ask her if she does not feel lonely. No one can visit a large kraal—such, for example, as the king's kraal in Swaziland—where there are hundreds of huts, and not feel that there is a certain charm in the social life of the place. It is a sort of college life, and frequently my thoughts have reverted to my old varsity days, and it has struck me that if one could imagine a set of men living in the old court of Trinity surrounded by wives and children, with a social circle in which every one was related to every one else, one might get some idea of the sheer joy of life amid 1,000 relations."

Swallows and Microbes.

Swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts where cholera, yellow fever, the plague and other epidemic diseases prevail. The districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found. It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by these birds.

A Useless Verdict.

"Yes," said the old traveler, "I was on a jury in California once. It was a murder trial. I didn't want the fellow hanged and so stuck out against him in other eleven for nine days, looked up in the jury room in a verdict of 'Not guilty,' and then I was ready to stab myself with spite."

"What about?"

"Cause the mob had hanged the prisoner on the very first day we were locked up."

Enjoy What You Can.

To be soured by poverty or to be hardened by it is a mistake—an error of thought. Instead of enjoying our life we are cramping ourselves. It is as if we were set at a feast and sulkily refused to enjoy a few dishes because we could not reach everything on the table and make ourselves sick, like foolish children that we are.

A Telling Stroke.

The hare easily caught up with the tortoise. "Well, old man, you're not much of a runner," he sneered. "No," admitted the tortoise, "I'm not. I think I'll try for the crew. You see, I'm quite at home in the shell."

A Distinction.

"Can a man patent a scientific discovery?" asked the commercial person. "It isn't usually done," answered the scientist. "But some of them ought to be copyrighted as literary productions."

No Trifling Detail.

Miss Truesome—Am I to understand, papa, that everything is settled in regard to my wedding? Mr. Truesome—Yes, my dear, everything—but the bill!

Explained.

Piker—Why did they call the medieval period the "dark ages?" Professor—Because it was knight time.

When a real meek man gets good and mad, he comes mighty near having fits.—Atchison Globe.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

CLOTHES OF QUALITY

SUPERIOR TAILORED VACATION CLOTHES

A few strong features of our new, unlined Summer Clothing; best material possible at the price—perfect in construction—excellent workmanship—fits to perfection—your satisfaction guaranteed. We invite your earliest possible inspection of our large range of these suits. A range of prices from

FIVE TO TWELVE DOLLARS.

Single-breasted 2-piece unlined Summer Suit—made of light grey Halifax Homespun—the new material—designed, cut and shaped to look best on young men, and dignified and stately on older men—trousers made with wide leg, rolled bottoms, belt straps—well tailored. . . . 6.00

Same as above in 3-piece lined. . . . \$9.00

A few of our Norfolk and Single Breasted Suits left, in sizes of 34, 35, 36 and 37—assorted materials and colors—which regularly sold for \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.00 now reduced to. . . . 4.95

Half Price Sale of Jackets and Suits in Mantle Department.

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Is Better than a Piano or Organ

No need to study and practice for years—you can play it in five minutes—"A child can operate it." Selections by the best pianists or violinists, as well as other soloists, can be heard in your own home. Sousa's or the Coldstream Guards' Bands will play for you at your own fire-side. The great operatic stars are at your service if you have a Berliner Gram-o-phone.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Records are hard flat discs—7 and 10 inches in diameter, made of maroon substance—will last for years.

Prices of Gram-o-phone complete with 3 Records \$15 to \$45

Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada."

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and List of Records.

Agent will exchange your old Berliner Gram-o-phone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange: for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

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FOR SALE BY W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

Making Sure.

Mr. Tottlerly—Could you marry a very old man with a good deal of money if he told you frankly how old he was and how much he was worth? Miss Timely—How much is he worth?

Then He Went.

Unwelcome Sultor—That's a lovely song. It always carries me away. She—If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both I would have sung it earlier in the evening.

The Usual Formula.

It makes no difference how small a boy is, when his mother scolds him she always says, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a big boy like you!"

He who commits an injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Fifty-six of a band of 80 revolutionists were killed by Turkish troops in the village of Erzerum, Armenia.

Passengers on the "Diamond Special," of the Illinois Central, were held up by highwaymen on the outskirts of Chicago and relieved of more than \$1,000.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can procure for my child, influenza, cough, and hard colds."

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Correct any tendency to Constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

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Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does finest baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-Hi-o Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except against the Corporation of the City of Belleville. Money to Loan at 4.5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone No. 185.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN office as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

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We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

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Meets in the Lodge room,
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EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

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C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
TO School of Dentistry, with Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, "Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
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ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says: "I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years.
"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct.
"I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not gripe. Price 25c. per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
24 QUEEN ST. EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.



When You Buy Insurance
you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, even more so.

THIRTY COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Sel-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Passenger 10:17 a.m.
Passenger 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 6:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Jas. Bold-
rick for a very fine bass—a four-pound-
er—from Crow Lake.

Mr. Clement began work on the
cement sidewalks on Friday last, com-
mencing at the eastern side of the vil-
lage.

A BICYCLE in good condition, for sale.
REV. J. H. H. COLEMAN.

We learn that Mr. Geo. H. Conley
has sold his residence on Edward street to
Mr. Wm. Laby, of Sidney. Mr. and
Mrs. Conley intend going to the North-
west.

The Rev. Canon Macmorine, D. D.,
Rector of St. James' Church, Kingston,
will be the preacher at both services
(9.30 and 7 p.m.) next Sunday in St.
John's Church.

A meeting of the executive of the
Rawdon, Stirling, and Marmora Sab-
bath School Association will be held at
Spring Brook on Tuesday next, August
9th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

If the person who stole a pair of
second-hand nails from the back of Fred
Ward's store last week will return them,
I will reward him with a pair of brand new
ones. F. T. WARD.

A PRACTICAL TEST.—The Brockville
Recorder says: "The Recorder can
tell pretty well how effective the Sun-
day sermons are by the number of de-
linquent subscribers who settle up on
Monday."

Judging by the small number of de-
linquents who have recently settled
their accounts with the NEWS-ARGUS,
the Sunday sermons seem to have had
but little effect on many. Perhaps
they don't go to church.

The county road gang arrived here on
Monday, and spent three days in grad-
ing a portion of Front and Mill streets,
putting a lot of dirt from the sides in
the centre of the road. It was under-
stood that a coating of crushed stone
would be put on the streets, but this
they do not intend doing, and the whole
gang left for the south this morning.
The work done will be of little benefit,
and Stirling can still maintain its record
of having the worst county roads in
Hastings county. Other places can
have the stone crusher working for
weeks and have good roads, while the
county roads here have two or three
days' work in grading every third year,
and that is all the attention they get.
It is time there was a change.

Fatal Accident.

A very sad accident occurred yester-
day near Oak Hill Lake. Mrs. B. Win-
sor, with four of her children, went to
visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Searles, arriving there about ten o'clock
in the forenoon. She, and two of the
children got out of the rig, and Mrs.
Winsor proceeded to unhitch the horse,
leaving the eldest girl holding the
youngest child, an infant of about seven
months, in the buggy. Having as she
thought unhitched the horse, she started
it up, but it appears had forgotten to
unhitch one trace, and the horse took
fright and ran a short distance, upset-
ting the buggy, and injuring the young-
est child so that it died in a few hours,
never becoming conscious. The little
girl holding the child had one arm
broken, and received a bad scalp wound,
but it is thought is not seriously in-
jured. Mrs. Winsor, in her endeavor to
stop the horse, was thrown down and
received some injuries, but not of a serious
nature.

The Madoc Review says: "The Li-
cense Commissioners for North Hastings
held a meeting in Madoc on Tuesday
afternoon. Their principal business
was in connection with the granting of
a shop license to Mr. Geo. Kerr in this
village. It will be remembered that at
the regular meeting last winter the
granting of this license was opposed by
an influential deputation of citizens,
and the license was only extended for
three months in order to allow of the
stock being run off. At the meeting on
Tuesday a largely signed petition was
presented to the Commissioners, oppos-
ing the granting of the license, but the
officials took another view of the mat-
ter and decided to extend the license
for the whole year. The liquor licenses
in Madoc therefore remain as hereto-
fore."

This is an entirely different version of
the meeting of the license commission-
ers from that which we had previously
received. It is evident that the com-
missioners had not sufficient backbone to
stand by their former decision not to
grant any shop licenses in North Has-
tings. From all the information that
has reached us we are inclined to believe
that the newly-appointed inspectors have
used every influence in his power to
have a renewal of all the shop licenses;
and that the reason the one in Stirling
was not granted a renewal was because
the license department at Toronto sent
an intimation that it would not be al-
lowed. As it is appears that the
Commissioners have no will of their
own, and only hold office to do the In-
spector's bidding.

An amendment has been made to the
Post Office Act which is intended to ex-
clude from the mails objectionable
quick advertisements. It provides that
pamphlets, books, newspapers, and
other printed matter containing ad-
vertisements of marvellous or improb-
able cures may be excluded from the
mails. The amendment is a good one,
and we hope it may become law.

Base Ball—Marmora vs. Stirling.

There was a good attendance at the
base ball game at Victoria Park, on
Tuesday afternoon last, when the home
team played the Marmora nine. The
game was a good one up to the 5th in-
nings, only one run being scored and
that by Stirling. In the fifth innings,
partly through loose playing, the home
team allowed the visitors to tally four
runs. This innings seemed to have an
effect on the work of the home team
during the remainder of the match. Mar-
mora boys played a very good game,
but the home team did not put up their
usual play, which partly accounts for
their defeat. Mr. Chas. Shannon, of
Marmora, acted as umpire, and a num-
ber of his decisions in the last five in-
nings were very unsatisfactory for the
home team and certainly had their
effect on the result of the game. The
following is the score by innings:—
MARMORA.....0 0 0 4 2 1 0 5—12
STIRLING.....1 0 0 0 1 1 1 2—6

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last.
Members all present. Minutes of last
regular and special meetings read and
approved.

The following accounts were read,
and on motion were ordered to be paid:
B. R. Wright, for freight, \$.89
H. Warren & Son, supplies, 2.39
Chas. Mott, work on streets, 1.00
J. E. Halliwell, registration and
postage, 1.78
News-Argus, printing, 15.50
W. H. Gould, work on streets, 6.00
Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Dr. Zwick, that the Reeve and
clerk be instructed to issue orders for
all accounts for work on streets signed
by the chairman of street committee.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Mr. Hough, that the Reeve be in-
structed to purchase a suitable debenture
book for the treasurer. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Mr. Mather, that this Council make
a grant of \$25 to Mrs. Wheeler, to as-
sist in bearing the loss she has sustained
through an accident. Carried. (This
accident was caused by a defective side-
walk.)

The School Board made a requisition
for \$2,440.65 for maintenance of the Pub-
lic School; and for \$759.35 for the High
School, making a total of \$3000 for
school purposes.

The county had sent in a requisition
for \$518 for county purposes.
Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by
Dr. Zwick, that the clerk be instructed to
return the requisition of the School
Board for explanation of the item for
note, and the item for debenture.

A number of applications having been
made for street crossings, the matter
was discussed by Council, and the prin-
ciple was concurred in by all that no
crossings should be made except at
street corners where they would be of
use to the public generally.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 855
boxes cheese were offered by the follow-
ing factories:—

	White
3 Central.....	90
4 Enterprise.....	60
6 Harold.....	60
7 Kingston.....	50
8 Marmora.....	90
9 Maple Leaf.....	90
10 Monarch.....	35
11 Riverside.....	100
12 Shamrock.....	90
14 Spring Brook.....	90
15 Stirling.....	90
17 Glen.....	50

Whitton bought the board at 7 1/210c.
Board meets next Wednesday at 2
o'clock.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with
small children during the hot weather of
the summer months to guard against
bowel troubles. As a rule it is only neces-
sary to give the child a dose of castor oil
to correct any disorder of the bowels. Do
not use any substitute, but give the old-
fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh,
as rancid oil causes a tendency
to gripe. If this does not check the bowels
give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of
castor oil, and the danger may be checked.
The castor oil and this remedy should be
procured at once and kept ready for in-
stant use as soon as the first indication of
any bowel trouble appears. This is the
most successful treatment known and may
be relied upon with implicit confi-
dence even in cases of cholera infantum.
For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Madoc Junction Items

Miss Ethel Smith of Campbellford is
visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Juby.
Miss Pearl Bennett and Mr. Armour
Reid spent Sunday in Belleville.
Mr. Hiram Ashley, who has been
very low with inflammation, is now out
of danger, and we hope for his speedy
recovery.
Mrs. Jas. Juby is spending a few
days with her sister, Mrs. J. Palmer, of
Picton.
Rev. T. P. Bennett, who is visiting
his mother, Mrs. E. Bennett, occupied
the pulpit here on Sunday.
Mr. Bert Searles spent Sunday at Mr.
Jas. Juby's.
Mrs. Jas. R. Clarke is spending a few
days in Stirling with her daughter,
Mrs. A. H. Seeley.
Miss Annie Hoard of Stirling, is vis-
iting her sister, Mrs. Mason Clarke.
Miss Annie Clarke has returned home
after spending a few weeks with her
sister, Mrs. Albert Seeley.

Now that the corporation of Kingston
have possession of the light and power
plant the user of supplying power
for running Sunday street cars comes
up in a new form.

It has been arranged that prorogation
of the Dominion Parliament will take
place on Monday next.

Prof. John Campbell, late of the Pres-
byterian College at Montreal, died sud-
denly in Muskoka on Saturday last.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario,
has returned to Toronto after a five
weeks' holiday at Hot Springs, Vir-
ginia. He is now in excellent health.

Miss Anna Blakeley, of Madoc, was
seriously injured in a trolley car acci-
dent near Rochester, N. Y., on Satur-
day night last. Her right knee cap
was torn off, and the ligaments crushed.
The report says the limb will have to
be amputated.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists
everywhere, and nice out of the way
customers this preparation when the
best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a
prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a cir-
cular to his customers, says: "There is
nothing on the market in the way of pa-
tient medicine which equals Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for
bowel complaints. We sell and recom-
mend this preparation." For sale by Chas.
E. Parker.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribu-
tion to this column of all items of a person-
al nature, such as the arrival or departure of
guests, etc. Please send them to the office
at this office or drop a card into the
post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Justina Murray, of Marmora, is
visiting friends in town.

Mr. F. H. Stinson and family, are spend-
ing a few days at his home in Tamworth.

Miss Rose Ketcheson, of Belleville, is
spending the week with Mrs. C. F. Walt.

Mr. Wm. Spry, of the Sovereign Bank,
Marmora, is spending his holidays in
town.

Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Campbell and
daughter, all of Toronto, are the guests of
Mrs. John Shaw.

Mr. Ralph Wilson, of Belleville, is visit-
ing Mrs. Joseph Bull.

Miss G. Smith, of Trenton, and Miss A.
McGrath, of Marmora, are the guests of
the Misses Descent.

Miss Byers, graduate of the Nurses'
Training School at Kingston, is visiting
Mrs. (Dr.) Bissonnette.

Miss Lowery, of Frankford, is spending
a few days with Miss Florence Bissonnette
at her home.

Miss Cora Roblin and Master Roy
Thrasher, of Sidney, were the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher, on Sunday.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.—On the premises,
Edward St., Stirling, a quantity of House-
hold Furniture, etc., the property of Mrs.
Geo. H. Conley. Sale at one o'clock, p.m.
Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Births.

HAGERMAN—In Rawdon, on July 28th, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hagerman, a son.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM
RICHARD SOLMES, late of the Township of
Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School
Teacher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the
Statute in that behalf that all persons having
claims against the estate of the said William
Richard Solmes, deceased, who died on or
about the 17th day of June, 1904, are required
on or before the 1st day of September next, to
send to George Denmark, of the City of Bel-
leville, Solicitor for Matilda Solmes and Thos.
Henry Ketcheson, Executors and Executors
of the will of said deceased, full particulars of
their claims and a statement of their accounts
and the nature of the securities (if any) held
by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said 1st day
of September next, the said Executors and
Executor will proceed with the distribution of
the assets of the said deceased among the
parties entitled thereto, and will not be respon-
sible for the claims of which notice shall then have
been given and that they will not be respon-
sible for the assets or any part thereof so dis-
tributed to any person or persons of whose
claims they shall not have been notified.

Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK,
Solicitor for Executors and Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law
was passed by the Council of the Incor-
porated Village of Stirling, on the Fif-
teenth day of July, A.D. 1904, providing
for the issue of debentures to the amount
of \$10,000 for the purpose of consolidating
the existing debt, and for local improve-
ments as set out in the special Act of the
Ontario Legislature in that behalf, and
that such by-law was registered in the
Registry Office for the County of Hastings,
on the 19th day of July, A.D. 1904.
Any motion to quash or set aside the
same, or any part thereof, must be made
within three months after the first pub-
lication of this notice, and cannot be made
hereafter.

Dated the 20th day of July, A.D. 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the
WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all
trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the
celebrated Dowsley springs which will not
get out of shape as they get old. Will sell
cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

HARNESSES! HARNESSES!

We have now on hand a complete
stock of Harness, either hand or ma-
chine stitched, which are up-to-date in
style, finish and price.

Also, A FULL LINE OF
CARRIAGES,
HORSE FORKS,
CREAM SEPARATORS,
and BINDER TWINE.

We are Agents for MASSEY-HARRIS
FARM IMPLEMENTS, and SAWYER-MAN-
SIEYER THRESHING MACHINES AND
ENGINES, and for FLEURY'S PLOWS.

Give us a call.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Shop directly opposite Geo. Reynolds'
Shoe Store, Stirling.

THE Popular Cash Store.

GREAT CASH SALE

—OF—

Ladies' White Underwear

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear
at a great reduction. It will not pay any person
to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first
and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.



LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular.....	25c. now.....	21c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	75c.	57c.
"	90c.	69c.
"	\$1.00	78c.
"	1.15	93c.
"	1.25	\$1.07
"	1.35	1.09

CORSET COVERS.

Regular....	20c. now.....	16c.
"	25c.	20c.
"	35c.	28c.
"	45c.	37c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	60c.	44c.
"	75c.	52c.
"	85c.	58c.
"	\$1.25	69c.
"	1.50	99c.

WHITE SALE PERSISTENCE.

Long after many White sales, her-
alded abroad with blare of trumpets,
have dwindled away into nothingness,
our sale of White still persists. Inter-
est in it keeps up, because the always
freshly forthcoming supplies of Muslin
Underwear, of the splendid White sale
calibre, are there to maintain it.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular....	\$1.25 now.....	\$0.96
"	1.50	1.17
"	2.00	1.43
"	2.75	2.22

BRIDES TROUSSEAU.

Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Regular 30c. now 24c.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price
\$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Print Wrappers, the best that can be bought, specially
for this sale, regular price, \$1.25, now 90c.

PARASOL SALE—all at a great reduction—best qualities.

Ladies' Underskirts, in Mercerized Satene, at prices that will surprise you.
Ask to see these goods.

GROCERIES.

Always a fresh stock on hand, and prices the lowest.

Don't forget Milne's old stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief.

he would wait until he was in
own comfortable chair under
fences and palms leading from

Before, he would like to have concealed the fact, but it was bound to come out sooner or later. He had strolled along the front and round

THE PRACTICE OF DAIRYING.

The patient was better, but was still in an unconscious condition.
(To be Continued.)

passages, stops droppings in
throat and permanently cures
Catarrh and Hay Fever. B
free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. C
Medicine Co., Toronto and Wash

Itching so Bad They Would Tear Their
Flesh—An Extraordinary Cure by
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Two many children are in agony from itching, burning skin disease. Two many mothers are worn out by anxiety and loss of sleep in watching over their little ones who are tormented by such ailments.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt and positive cure for every form of itching skin disease, and has proven its marvellous power in thousands of cases, similar to the one described below.

Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby County, N.S., writes:—"My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and their flesh was so sore that their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and would give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment."

"Wherever it was applied it did work well, and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease. The nights, they could not sleep much longer I would have gone crazy from the anxiety and loss of sleep. I cannot find words to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough for the good it has done my children, and hope other sufferers will try it."


Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanross & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

process and pains leading from hi

strolled along the front and round

(To be Continued.)

Med. Association of Ont.
Medicine Co., Toronto and Buf



DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25
CATARH CURE ...

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blood Purifier. It dissolves the ulcers, clears the passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. BOTTLES 25c. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, 1000 Broadway, New York.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING

Russian Army Cut in Two, and Gen. Keller Killed.

GEN. KOUROPATKIN ATTACKED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Emperor on Monday received the following despatch dated July 31, from Gen. Kouropatkin:—
"Three Japanese armies have renewed offensive operations on our southern front. Our rear guard made an obstinate defence until the appearance of considerably superior forces of the enemy and then gradually retired in the direction of Hai-Cheng. A detachment near Simou-chung (15 miles south-east of Hai-Cheng) successfully withstood the enemy until the afternoon. The attack was directed against the right flank, which from its position at Kanhuia Pass inflicted great losses upon the Japanese.
"The Fort Takushan army and Gen. Oku's army to-day are being mainly directed to cutting our communications between Simou-chung and Hai-Cheng, their operations starting from a line traversing Van-Shukun, Tapuntse, and Liao-Hantse.
"On our eastern front the Japanese began the offensive this morning against our Ikhavuan position, the enemy's main concentration being against its right flank, which was turned.
"The enemy is also acting on the offensive between Liao-Yang and Salmatza (almost due north of Feng-Wang-Cheng), against our troops posted at Houtsiatze (25 miles from Liao-Yang).
"Intelligence has been received of a considerable number of Japanese landing off Yinkow under the cover of several warships.
"A further despatch from Gen. Kouropatkin to the Emperor, dated Monday, says:—
"All our positions were retained at Simou-chung when the fighting ceased at 6.45 p.m., July 31, but I have not yet received reports of the operations on our extreme right flank.
"We retained all our positions held by our eastern force at Yangtze Pass. Gen. Keller, commanding, had chosen this as the point from which to watch the fight. A battery near him was exposed to heavier fire than any other, and he was mortally wounded at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He died 20 minutes later."
Gen. Kouropatkin also reported the retirement of the Russian vanguard of the south front a short distance in the direction of Hai-Cheng. After determined fighting near the village of Sanchengtse the Japanese apparently concentrated considerable forces on the Salmatza side of Liao-Yang. The Russian losses in the fighting on July 31 have not yet been reported, but the Russians held their positions.

RUSSIAN ARMY DIVIDED.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is reported on good authority that the Takushan army, under Gen. Nodai, has been fighting since Saturday, and has occupied Simou-chung, about 12 miles east of Hai-Cheng, thus cutting off Gen. Stakelberg from Gen. Kouropatkin. Gen. Oku is within 12 miles of Hai-Cheng on the west and south. The Russian retreat from Tashichao was uncoordinated and developed into a rout, in which the Russians suffered severe losses.

RETREAT OF RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—A report from an apparently reliable source late last night is to the effect that Gen. Kouropatkin's main force had been rapidly moving north for several days.
According to this report, no troops proceeding to the front from Russia had gone past Harbin in the past three days. They will be detained there and every available piece of rolling stock will be rushed south empty for the removal of troops at Liao-Yang and other points to the northward. A skeleton force to contest the Japanese advance on vital positions.

TROOPS DEPRESSED.

London, Aug. 2.—The correspondent of the Express at Chefoo says he has seen a letter from a Russian officer that was smuggled out of Port Arthur, stating that there is the greatest depression among the troops. Their courage, however, is maintained by the efforts of Gen. Stoessel, their commander. The Japanese shells cause daily losses. The writer makes an urgent appeal for efforts to be made to get tobacco into Port Arthur, the lack of which chiefly contributes to the depression of the troops.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

A despatch to the Exchange Company, London, from Rome states that a telegram from Tien-Tsin has been received there giving the news that Gen. Kouropatkin is evacuating Liao-Yang and withdrawing north to Mukden.

ABANDONED STORES.

A despatch from London says:—An undated despatch from New-Chung, via Chefoo, to the Express, says several thousand additional Japanese troops have passed through that place. The retreating Russians are being hard pressed, and are abandoning their wagons and stores. The Japanese hold large sections of the railway, and will advance thereby. New-Chung will become a great army base and naval depot.

TOTAL LOSSES 3,000.

A despatch from Tokio says:—

Gen. Oku reports further that, according to the statements of Russian officers captured during the recent battle, Gen. Kouropatkin was present on the battlefield, and that Gen. Sakaloff and Kondranovich were wounded. Also that the Russian casualties were about 2,000. The Japanese casualties were about 1,000, and Gen. Oku reports that the Japanese are being made regarding the number of prisoners taken and the quantity of munitions of war, etc., captured.

INVASION OF SAKHALIEN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The war is expected to enter on new phase by a Japanese invasion of the Island of Sakhalien, a Russian convict settlement in the North Pacific, off the east coast of Asia. The Russians have already taken precautions in view of this move, and troops have been sent to the island. A Red Cross detachment has also been ordered to proceed there.

RUSSIA ARMED THEM.

A despatch from Tokio says:—With regard to Count Lessar's protest, the Uchida, while not admitting Japanese ownership of the Chinese mounted bandits, reports that there is no reason to complain of the use of bandits whom Russia armed. The Kokum regards the Korean situation as critical. It urges resolute action on the part of Japan.

FEELING IS PESSIMISTIC.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Since the Russian retreat from Tashichao and the taking of New-Chung by the Japanese the feeling here has grown suddenly more pessimistic. With the Japanese able to get around Gen. Kouropatkin's right from New-Chung, with their forces pressing in upon Hai-Cheng from the east, and a Japanese column threatening the Russian communications above Liao-Yang, the withdrawal of the entire Russian army northward may be absolutely necessary. Orders issued to the foreign war correspondents to go to Harbin, and Viceroy Alexieff's going to Vladivostok are highly significant, indicating that Gen. Kouropatkin may already have decided that his present position is untenable.

The temper of the soldiers at the front over these continued retrograde movements is shown by the statements of two Russian correspondents with General Horschmann, who report that "the soldiers are tired of retreating," and the statement of another Russian correspondent, who says: "Our men retired from Tashichao with heavy hearts."

Still another correspondent says:—"We are all wonder-struck at the strategy and genius of General Kuroki. Everything he plans is executed with clock-work regularity, although he has no railroad, but must march his men over mountain roads."
Perhaps the rain, which again seems to have begun this time in earnest, may save General Kouropatkin's position.

KOUROPATKIN WOUNDED.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo reports that Gen. Kouropatkin was wounded in the left shoulder in the battle of Tashichao, and that another Russian general was killed. The Russian casualties are stated to have been over 10,000. It is reported that the Takushan army is retreating. Hai-Cheng strongly, compelling the Russians to evacuate, and that the latter are now retreating north. The Russian army has been bled.

The Japanese captured a number of guns at Tashichao. The losses were less than was at first supposed, not exceeding 800. They did not pursue the Russians because of a decision to co-operate with the first army in a decisive battle between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, which will result in a Russian defeat and terminate the campaign.

Official details of the fighting show that Gen. Oku's army faced a superior force of Russians south of Tashichao. The Russian artillery checked the advance of the Japanese, it was decided to make a surprise attack at night. The entire Japanese right was hurled against the Russians at 10 p.m., resulting in the easy capture of their first position at Tashichang. Their second position was attacked at midnight, and by dawn the Russians were retreating from Tashichao, the Japanese pursuing them. The Takushan army did not co-operate. This army is to the eastward of Gen. Oku's army, moving north-westward.

APPLIED THE TORCH.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Russians abandoned Tashichao at noon on Monday, retiring before the advancing army under Gen. Oku. They applied the torch to Tashichao and the surrounding towns, and when the Japanese arrived they found the flames were still raging. The Japanese pursuit extended beyond Tashichao, and the Japanese left wing occupied Yinkow. The position held by the Russians last Sunday south of Tashichao consisted of nine miles of trenches and fortified positions.
Gen. Oku reports that, pursuing the enemy with his forces, he advanced on the 25th instant to the north of Tashichao. The enemy retreated northward, leaving Tashichao and New-Chung in flames.

OKU TELLS THE STORY.

A despatch from Tokio says: Gen. Oku reports that on Saturday morning he occupied a position about three miles south of Mangheh. The Russian main camp lay five miles along the heights, extending east and west at right angles to the railway, seven miles south-east of Tashichao. They were strongly entrenched. Their main strength was on Talpin, the highest hill in the vicinity, and five miles north-west of Tashichao, while the main body of the Russian cavalry was fully eight miles to the west at Changtun. All day Saturday the Japanese deployed along the hills immediately north and east of Kaiping. Two Russian batteries on the hills near the Kaiping road harassed the Japanese. Early Sunday a general advance began, and at 9 o'clock the Japanese occupied a bluff facing the Russian main camp, a mile and a half distant.

The centre meanwhile faced a continual bombardment. It was so heavy that it is estimated a hundred men were killed. The ground was exceedingly difficult, and the advance was checked, but the Japanese held their position until dusk. The two armies bivouacked within shouting distance of each other. It was ascertained that the Russian force consisted of five divisions and sixteen batteries. Two divisions attempted a flank movement along the Hai-Cheng road on the west were engaged and repulsed. The cannonading ceased at dark.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening the Japanese right surrounded the Russian left, and the east slope of Talpin Hill was occupied. At midnight the Japanese assaulted and took the second Russian main position on an eminence south of Talpin Hill, the Russians retreating towards Tashichao. Japanese casualties during the two days' fighting were 800 killed and wounded.

The commander of the Takushan army reports that on Friday afternoon he surrounded three Russian battalions near the Panling road. The Russians retreated north, leaving 14 killed. Three Russians were captured. The Japanese casualties were 30 killed and wounded. It is charged that the Russians violated the Japanese flag, under which they took a Japanese position at the beginning of the fight.

THREE MORE GONE.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—Russian refugees who have arrived here report that the Lieutenant Burghard and two other Russian torpedo destroyers were impounded and destroyed by the Japanese on the night of July 25.

A Frenchman from Port Arthur says that the Japanese warships are in bad condition, owing to their long service. Many of their big guns are almost worn out. The Russian warship at Port Arthur have completed their repairs.

The Vladivostok squadron is expected to arrive at Port Arthur.

BRITAIN TAKES ACTION.

Russians Guilty of Breach of International Law.

A London despatch says:—The British Government is sending instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, to inform Ambassador to Russia, to energetically protest against the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Until the presentation of the note to the Russian Government the greatest secrecy will be maintained regarding its contents.

It is known that Premier Balfour and his colleagues have decided to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made by Russia, or measures will be taken to follow up the diplomatic demands.

That the British Government regards the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander as a breach of international law was confirmed by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons on Wednesday. As to the sinking of the Knight Commander, he "regretted that information which reached me this morning concerning this regrettable occurrence."

"There is no question of loss of life, but I am afraid there is a question of breach of international law." Committee took place under the presidency of Premier Balfour, at which the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Finlay, was present. The Attorney-General does not usually attend these meetings, but it was stated that the questions at issue between Russia and Great Britain were under discussion, and that Sir Robert was called in as to the questions of international law involved.

A London despatch says:—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has received assurances from the Russian Government that full satisfaction will be given Great Britain in the matter of the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander.

FOR CHIEF OF STAFF.

Sir F. Borden Applies to the Imperial Authorities.

An Ottawa despatch says:—It is reported that the Minister of Militia, anticipating the adoption of his bill now before Parliament, has already applied to the Imperial authorities for an Imperial officer to fill the position of chief of staff of the Canadian army. Sir Frederick is said to favor the appointment of Col. Lake, chief of staff of the First Army Corps under Sir Evelyn Wood.

FACING WATER FAMINE.

Big Pump of Montreal Water Works Broken Down.

A Montreal despatch says:—One of the largest 2,000-gallon pumps at the low-level pumping station has broken down, and unless repairs can be effected within two or three days the city may stand confronted with a water famine.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, August 2.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92c east or west. No. 2 Spring wheat is nominal at 91 to 85c east, and 90c west. No. 1 Northern wheat is quoted at 97c east, and No. 2 Northern at 94c; No. 3 Northern at 91c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32c east, and 32c to 33c low freight to New York. No. 1 white, 33c to 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 41c middle freight, No. 3 extra 39c, and No. 3 at 37 to 37c middle freight.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60c to 61c west or east.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 57c on track, Toronto; and No. 3 mixed at 56c. Canadian corn, 46 to 47c west.

Rye—The market continues quiet, prices nominal at 57 to 58c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75 east or west for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.80; No. 2 patents, \$4.50, and strong bakers' \$4.40, on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$1.14, and shorts at \$1.6. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$1.8; and shorts at \$1.9 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade continues dull, at prices unchanged at 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6 1/2 to 7c per lb. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet, at 7 to 7 1/2c per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 on track, the latter for No. 1. Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged, at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel. They are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per bushel.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14 to 15c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 14c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamy prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16 to 16 1/2c per dozen; seconds, 13 to 14c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$15.50 to \$16; do., short cut, \$17 to \$17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12 1/2c; do., heavy, 11 to 11 1/2c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8 1/2c; backs, 13 to 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7 1/2c; pails, 7 1/2c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Local demand for oats is steady, and the market is firm. Quotations are still 37c, in store, for No. 3, and 38c for No. 2. Peas are about steady at 70c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 3, and 38c for No. 2. Peas are about 62c. Flour—Official quotations are unchanged at the recent advance, being \$4.60 for strong bakers', and \$4.75 to \$4.90 for patents. Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25. Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.70; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; mouline, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Rolled oats—Considerable price-cutting is going on, and sales are reported at \$2.15 to \$2.20 per bag, and \$4.80 to \$5.00 bbl., this being away below association price. Provision—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; Amherst ham, \$17 to \$18; compound lard, 6 1/2 to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 1/2 to 7c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2 to 9c; hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; bacon, 13 1/2 to 14c; fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$8 to \$9; live hogs, \$5.70 to \$5.80 (weight off the cars). Cheese—Ontario, 7c; best Quebec 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c. Eggs—Selected, new laid, 18 to 18 1/2c; straight gathered, 15 to 15 1/2c. Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14 to 15c; ordinary, 12 to 13c; Western dairy, 13 to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 2.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Easier: No. 1 Northern, \$1.07. Corn—Stronger: No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 corn, 44c. Oats—Weak: No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Barley—Nominal, 70c. Peas—No. 2 in store, offered at 73c. Canal freight—Wheat, 24c; corn, 24c to New York.

Milwaukee, Aug. 2.—Wheat—New Western, 80 1/2c bid. Rye—No. 1, 75c. Barley—No. 2, 61 to 62c; sample, 33 to 35c. Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 49c asked.

Duluth, August 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 81 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 79c; July, \$1.02; September, 80c; December, 84c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 2.—Wheat—July 89 1/2c, September 89 1/2c, December 87 1/2c. No. 1 hard, \$1.02 1/2c; No. 2 hard, \$1.01 1/2c; No. 3 hard, \$1.00 1/2c. Corn—First patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; second do., \$5 to \$5.10; first-class, \$3.55 to \$3.65; second do., \$2.50. Bran—in bulk \$14; shorts, \$10.

VON PLEHWE WAS ASSASSINATED

Russian Minister of the Interior Killed by a Bomb.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Von Plehwe, Minister of the Interior, was assassinated on Thursday morning while driving to the Baltic station to visit the Emperor at the Peterhof Palace. A bomb was thrown under the Minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Von Plehwe was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock. The assassin was arrested.

HORSES DASHED AWAY. The coachman was killed, and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the most confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the Minister lay.

FACE ALMOST A PULP.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. Von Plehwe's body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat, with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, projecting. A policeman came up, and raised the overcoat in order to reveal the strong features of the dead Minister, whose head was battered almost beyond recognition. The roadway was strewn for a hundred yards with the wreckage of a carriage, and pieces of the red lining of the Minister's official overcoat. A few yards from M. Von Plehwe's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains.

WAS ALWAYS AFRAID.

The infernal machine was thrown with deadly accuracy, and the assassin was favored by the fact that traffic here is always of the heaviest owing to the crossing of lines of surface cars and the continuous stream of heavy trucks. M. Von Plehwe was always apprehensive of attempts upon his life and used to drive as rapidly as possible. His coachman, however, was compelled to go slow at this point.

The assassin in laying his plans evidently foresaw this circumstance, and while the Minister's coachman slowed down, threw the bomb. The explosion was terrific, and practically annihilated the woodwork of the carriage. The horse tore off, dragging the axle and the front wheels. The animals, though infuriated by

the wounds they had sustained, had not galloped far before they fell, with pools of blood under them.

OTHERS WERE HURT.

The Minister's servant, who also was on the carriage box, was badly wounded, and two officers who were driving by in a cab were injured by flying splinters. The assassin himself was wounded in one eye. He took to flight, but, according to the latest reports, was overtaken, and is now under arrest.

Passengers by the Peterhof train began to arrive upon the scene. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Orléans, who stopped their motor car within a couple of paces of M. Von Plehwe's remains, and were told by a policeman of the terrible tidings. They were much affected.

GREAT CONSTERNATION.

The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout the city, causing consternation everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city, and the various departments were instantly notified.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the telegraph office fifteen minutes after the tragedy occurred the director of telegraphs had already been informed of the assassination, and instructions had been given. The utmost confusion prevailed, and the reports of the occurrence were conflicting.

Regarding the identity of the assassin and the cause of the crime, by some it is said that the act was the work of a Finn, and by others that the murderer was a partisan of the Zemstvo, the embodiment of whose powers is attributed to the dead Minister. Nothing, however, has been definitely established as yet.

THE AFFLICTED CZAR.

The perfect of police notified the Emperor of the tragedy immediately upon its occurrence. His Majesty, who was at the villa Alexandria at Peterhof, was greatly affected by the news, coming as it did atop of the bad tidings from the seat of war, and the strain incident upon the hourly expectation of an event so close to the father's heart. The Emperor almost broke down when he was informed of the Minister's murder.

Whatever may have been the motive for the crime, nothing but the utmost indignation and condemnation of the assassin's act is voiced everywhere.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

A fire at Somerset Village, Man., did \$40,000 damage.

An electric light fall on John Bice's horse at London and it was electrocuted.

The Bell Telephone Company will be given a five-year exclusive franchise in London.

John C. Eaton, of Toronto, who is in Winnipeg, says that work on the Eaton building in that city will begin at once.

The Hamilton Council refused to make the proposed grant of \$150 to the widow of William B. Bovey, who was killed while in the active performance of his duties.

The Algoma Commercial Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, is advertising for 1,000 men for the lumber camps. The steel plant will start about August 15th.

Owing to the large number of immigrants at Quebec affected with trachoma, the authorities will enforce the law, which forbids the landing of passengers from ocean vessels after dark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Frederick Goodall, the artist, died at London, on Friday, aged 82.

Members of the Irish party extended a banquet to Hon. Edward Blake at London, the other day.

The new Canadian fishery cruiser attained seventeen knots an hour in her speed trials on the Clyde.

The Misses Hindley of London have just completed a remarkable mountain-climbing excursion in the Alps.

Mrs. J. M. Pritchard, of Painesville, Ohio, is dead from ice cream poisoning.

Mrs. Ray Smith, Mrs. C. W. Jones, Mrs. Johnas McCarty and Mrs. E. A. Ward are critically ill and no hope for their recovery is given.

At Warsaw, Ind., William H. Funk, chief of city police, and J. V. Goodman, city engineer, were apprehended by gas in a sewer which they were inspecting. Deputy Sheriff Moon attempted to rescue them and was pulled from the hole half-conscious.

UNITED STATES.

At Bellefontaine, Ohio, Mabel Armstrong, aged 12, bitten by a dog died on Thursday, after five weeks' suffering from hydrophobia.

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Summer Specials.

Try "Hofbrau"

Liquid Extract of Malt. A tonic and stimulant. Special price, 2 bottles for 25c.

MONTERRAT

"Lime Fruit Juice,"—the best lime juice made.

CROQUET SETS REDUCED.

4 ball set (boxed) only	85c.
6 ball set (boxed) only	\$1.25.
8 ball set (boxed)	\$1.40.

Only Three Hanging Lamps left,

extension spring, decorated shades and bowls, with prisms.

Regular \$5 and \$6 now only \$3.95.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

COW EASE

in quart and half-gallon tins, an excellent preparation to prevent Fly Pest on Cows and Horses.

CATTLE FLY OIL

sold per bulk in any quantity.

KNO BUG,

The combined Bug Killer and Potatoe Grower. Prevents Blight, Rot and Scab.

LARGE STOCK

HARVEST TOOLS.

See our New Style BARN FORK.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

FAMOUS BATTLE SONGS.

Two Instances Where the Tide Was Turned by Battle Songs.

There are two instances on record of a battle being won by a war song. In the fifth century Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, were sent into Britain to refute the doctrines of Pelagius. During their stay in this island the Picts and Scots, hearing that the Roman legion had been withdrawn, commenced hostilities and drove the Britons from the northern to the more southern parts of the island. Germanus, at the request of the hard pressed islanders, led them against the Picts and Scots, who had advanced as far as Mold, in Flintshire. The bishop, having been a military commander in his youth, placed his men in an advantageous position and then started one of the songs of the church. This song began at the commencement of the battle, and so vociferously did the Britons sing the refrain, "Hallelujah," that the hills, echoing with the sound, terrified the enemies and caused them to flee in all directions. This was called the hallelujah victory. The date is fixed by all historians at A. D. 429.

The second instance occurred on the 6th of November, 1792, when the French, under Dumouriez, encountered the Austrians at Jemmapes, in Belgium. The day was going dead against the French, when Dumouriez ran out to the front and raised the "Marsellaise." Forty thousand voices instantly took up the chorus, and, inspired by the magic of the battle song, the French rallied and fell so furiously upon the Austrians that the tide of battle was completely turned and victory given for defeat.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.

The High Standard They Have Set For American Literature.

Two things are to be remembered when Hawthorne's name is mentioned. First, the glory he reflects upon American literature. Little has been done by us in letters or art that is of quite the highest order except the works of Hawthorne. These have the clear promise of perpetuity. The themes are of supreme and universal moment. He rises to their meaning and depicts them in commensurate form. He is not a preacher to cry aloud, but an artist who paints, yet not without a heart that throbs in pity and a fancy that muses over the wonder of it and will not suffer the pall of darkness to hang over it forever. That we have in Hawthorne an author whose work in these high fields of thought is crowned with unimpeachable honor and is sure of perpetual remembrance is a constant satisfaction as years go by.

But Hawthorne has a wider claim upon our gratitude—namely, the fact that he has set the seal of glorious achievement in letters upon the moral laws of our nature. The greatest things done in literature have been of this sort. They alone, from Job down, are remembered and cherished in the ages. Hawthorne is our only exponent of genius in this field, and how superbly he has filled it! His message is that of Dante and St. Paul and all great moralists—whatever a man does to another he does to himself, whether it be good or evil. Men will forever dwell in this truth and will never forget those gifted souls who see it clearly and set it forth in perfect forms of literary art.—Century.

At the Top of the Ladder.

A woman whose acquaintance with the methods and opportunities of work in a modern newspaper office is of the slightest was talking to a friend about her son's start in life. The young man had just left college and had secured a position as reporter on one of the important New York dailies in the humble capacity which is the usual lot of the "cub" journalist, that of a police court reporter. His mother was enthusiastic over his good fortune.

"Do you know," she exclaimed, "they've given him such a splendid position. He's the crime editor at the police court!"

An Old Fashioned Salve.

An old recipe used for over 100 years in the writer's family and excellent for gatherrings, cuts, chilblains, etc., is made thus: Put one-quarter of a pound of pure beeswax, one-quarter of a pound of rosin and one-quarter of a pound of mutton suet (freed from all skin) into a jar and place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water. When the mixture has thoroughly dissolved stir and pour it into little pots or jars. It is an old fashioned but most effective remedy.

Repeating His Phrases.

"It's curious that women are never great poets or great musicians," said Mr. Meekton.

"What did you say?" asked his wife. "I was merely remarking that women are too sensible to squander their energies on poetry and music to the extent that some men do."

Justifiably Jilted.

Boggs—Why did Toggs break his engagement with Miss Saddleb? Jiggs—Because when he took her for a walk up Fifth avenue he found that none of the men stared at her.

Got His Wish.

Tommy—Ma, I wish you'd gimme some cake. Mother—Tommy, didn't I tell you not to ask for any cake? Tommy—I ain't askin'. I'm jest wishin'.

There is no impossibility to him who stands prepared to conquer every hazard. The fearful are the falling.



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over. Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

Below letter proving genuineness of product.

Hair Raising.

Just when the mutilation of the dead by tearing the skin from the head began will never be known, for the origin is lost in the midst of ages, the record extending back beyond even the mythical period of man's existence. In the book of Maccabees it is recorded that at the termination of one of the battles of which that bloody history is so full the victorious soldiers tore the skin from the heads of their vanquished foes. This would be evidence that the custom of scalp taking was one of the indulgences even of those people of whom we have record in the Bible.

Be it as it may, it is an established fact that the custom is a universal one, so far as savage man is concerned. Whether ethnologists can build a theory of a common origin of man from this or not, or whether this can be taken as an evidence that the Indians are the descendants of the lost Israelite tribes because of their habit of securing mementos of hair from their fallen enemies, is something time alone will develop. Be that as it may, it is a fact that all Indian tribes, to a certain extent, scalp their enemies who have fallen in battle.—London Globe.

Curious Fact In Natural History.

An incident which will be interesting to naturalists is told in a recent number of the Scotsman. One of the foresters in the employ of the Marquis of Lothian was returning from his work when he noticed a wild duck flying from a larch tree. On close examination he observed a common brown owl looking down from what appeared to be a nest in the cleft of the tree about thirty feet from the ground and apparently near the place from which the duck had flown. Curiosity prompted him to climb to the place, which he did with great difficulty. The owl on his approach flew off, and to his surprise he found in the nest two eggs—an owl's and a wild duck's. It is not uncommon for both owls and ducks to build their nests high up on trees, but it is unheard of for one nest to be appropriated by both birds.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.

Poets' Opinions of Each Other.

A good story about Browning and Tennyson is to be found in the diary of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Browning referred readily to the charge of obscurity in his poetry. "He once told me," says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "after repeating a story Wordsworth had told him illustrating his own strange want of humor and wit, that Wordsworth, after all, was unjust to himself, for that on hearing of Browning's engagement to Miss Barrett he had said, 'Well, I suppose they understand each other, although nobody understands them!'"

Tennyson's opinion of Browning (and, incidentally, of himself) is shown in his remark that "Browning is devoted to music and knows a great deal about it, but there is no music in his verse. I know nothing about music and don't care for it in the least, but my verse is full of music."

In reading Milton's Lycidas aloud, says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Tennyson would stop at the line, And, oh, ye dolphins, wait the shipless youth,

with the comment that this was "the only bad line Milton ever wrote."

The Island of Jersey.

The police court of St. Helier, the principal town of the Island of Jersey, is remarkable in several respects. First, the proceedings are always opened with prayer; second, it frequently happens that after prayer there is no more business, and every one goes home.

There is so little crime committed in the island that the police force (twenty strong) is kept up only for visitors. The beautiful carving in oak which forms the rostrum of this court is the work of a lady named Coxedge, a resident of the island. The dock is remarkable for its spaciousness and comfort. The authorities are very lenient with their prisoners, who are kept here, for court and station are under one roof. In the words of the genial old turnkey, "When we gets 'em brought in drunk during the day, if they behave well we lets 'em out at night." Every "bobby" is obliged to know the Psalms. It's all he has to do.

Loneliness.

What is loneliness? You may find it anywhere, perhaps most forcefully, when you are among thousands of other people. There may come a feeling of being apart, of a solitary state, while you walk about and jostle a teeming population. You may be genuinely lonely among people whom you know quite well, and it is not to be supposed that this means any lack of feeling on the part of any one, for there come times when the thoughts of one cannot place themselves in harmony with those of others. The lowest creature as well as the highest in all the world may feel himself out of gear with others, and especially is this true of the average, everyday sort of people, who often experience a sort of aching void of companionship. It happens occasionally that way.

It is only an affected person who always complains that "nobody understands" him. This man or woman may join with the great majority in so far that some of his actions are misconstrued. Who is there that has not had that experience, with all its bitterness? But, as a matter of fact, it is comparatively seldom that we are not pretty well understood by our close associates.

At Peterhof and elsewhere in Russia several soldiers ordered to the front committed suicide.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned: The Weekly Globe, \$1.75; The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture, 1.75; The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada, 1.80; The Toronto News (Daily), 1.80; The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80; The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50; The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30. We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

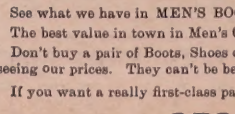
Now is Your Chance To Get a Bargain.

Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for New Goods. This month we must clear out our Summer Footwear to make room for our Big Fall Stock.

Summer Shoes Go Now!!

Ladies' Finest Dongola Toe Slippers, all this year's goods, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.45; Ladies' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes, reg. \$1.65 for \$1.20; Ladies' Finest Dong. Lace Boots reg. \$3.00 for \$2.25.

Misses' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes and Toe Slippers, reg. \$1.35 for 90c. Ladies' and Girls' Fine Oxford Shoes and Slippers, in black, newest in styles, a table full at 75c. per pair.



See what we have in MEN'S BOOTS from \$1.00 up. The best value in town in Men's Coarse Boots from 75c. up. Don't buy a pair of Boots, Shoes or Slippers before calling on us and seeing our prices. They can't be beaten in Stirling.

If you want a really first-class pair of Hand-Made Boots come to

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

We pay highest price for Butter and Eggs.

WARD!

My stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware is complete. I keep everything from a needle to an anchor.

SHINGLES.

Plenty of Shingles on hand from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per M.

Don't forget I handle the British Columbia red cedar shingle. These shingles are wide and will not check or warp.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule has no exception.

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The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage

on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 30 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stricter investigation courted.
E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 35c

Bring the Money

here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, Fit, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snaps—See our Clothing Window.

Snaps—See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Summer Clearing Sale

Ladies' Duck Skirts, in Linen, Navy and White and Black and White, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 for \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies' Linen Skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.25 for 60c. and 75c.

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 for \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.00.

Ladies' White Blouses, 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50 for 60c., 75c. and \$1.25.

Ladies' Print Blouses, navy, pink, blue, black and white, 40c. and 50c.

Ladies' Underskirts, trimmed embroidery, lace and insertion, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Corset Covers, some special lines, 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c. and 35c.

Ladies' Drawers, extra fine cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

Colored Dress Muslins were 12½c., 15c., 18c. to clear for 10c. yd.

Embroideries going for 6c. and 7c., worth 10c. yd.

Valenciennes, Torchon and Cluny Laces, all widths, with insertions to match, prices from 2c. yd.

MILLINERY SALE—All Hats and Trimmings reduced. A lot of Hats for 25c.

Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.

Green Tea, 2 lbs. for 25c.

Best Pure Lard, 10c. lb.

Choice Pink Salmon, 10c.

3 lbs. Mixed Cake - 25c.

Catsup, per bottle - 10c.

C. F. STICKLE.

Watches
Repaired.

W. H. CALDER'S.

Spectacles
Fitted.

We have just bought a line of gold goods that we are selling at about same price as plated. Here are a few of them—

14 k. Gold Crescent Brooches, with from one to three stars set with

real pearls, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50.

14 k. Gold Rings, whole pearl setting, \$3.00.

Heavy Gem Rings, pearl and garnet settings, \$2.50.

Our \$10.00 Gents' Gold Filled Watch is a record breaker. Our guarantee goes with everything we sell.

W. H. CALDER,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

Wellman's Corners

A meeting was held in the church on Monday evening to make arrangements for our S. S. Lawn Social which is to be held, Providence permitting, on the school grounds here on the 19th of August. The meeting had a larger attendance than any similar meeting we have ever held. The various committees were formed and they are taking hold of their work with the greatest enthusiasm. The music committee have a good deal of their work already completed, having procured the services of a first class silver band. We also expect some selections from the L. O. L. flute and drum band. Mr. Duncan Robertson, of the McTavish clan, who was with us last year with his bag pipes, has been engaged this year again. We have also heard that a first class gramophone will be on the grounds. There are other new attractions, besides all that 24 hours after the meeting it is impossible to have a detailed account of all we are aiming to accomplish, but we are expecting the best social we have ever had, and if you have ever been to Wellman's Lawn Social you know that means a great deal. Look out for the bills.

There was no preaching in the church here on Sunday on account of the quarterly meeting at Mt. Pleasant.

Miss M. Sharp is the guest of Miss Nettie Sharp.

Miss Pym, of Madoc, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dracup.

Miss Maude Ward of Stirling is the guest of Miss Nellie Totton.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Chas. Nix is very ill.

Mrs. Joseph Hogle is sinking.

Anson News

Miss Jennie Laycock is the guest of Miss Marguerite McMullen.

Mr. Jas. Heagle is spending a few days at Mr. Wilbert Cummings'.

Miss Bessie McMullen returned home for her holidays on Wednesday last, accompanied by Miss Stella Gale and Miss May Carruthers.

Mrs. W. A. Weaver gave a garden party on the 8th in honor of her son, Frank, who has lately returned home from Hornellsville, N. Y. There were about seventy guests and all report a very enjoyable time.

Miss E. Walker, Mr. J. Carruthers, Miss M. Griffin, and Mr. W. MacGregor, of Colborne, were the guests of Miss Bessie McMullen on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Fred Walsh of Warkworth, who was visiting at Mr. W. A. Weaver's, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Tillie Rodgers and Miss Stella Cragg, of Stirling, Miss R. Edwards of Glen Ross, and Misses Lena and Lena Johnson of Anson, were the guests of Miss Marguerite McMullen on Tuesday.

Halloway

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Herbert Casey is slowly recovering from an attack of appendicitis and pneumonia. Dr. D. W. Faulkner and Dr. J. A. Faulkner, of Foxboro, are in attendance.

Miss Daisy Townsend visited relatives in Ivanhoe last week.

Mrs. E. Jeffrey and children, of Belleville, visited her mother Mrs. R. McMullen during last week. Master Percy is now camping at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Richard Townsend who is working at Big Island at the carpenter trade, spent Sunday at home.

Master Donald Bird, of Stirling, is visiting his uncle, Mr. Will. Faulkner.

Mrs. Russell Lott, of Sidney Crossing, visited her sister, Mrs. Sam. Townsend for a week.

Spring Brook.

From Our Correspondent.

The executive of the Sunday School Association met at Spring Brook on Tuesday last. The next convention is fixed for Sept. 22nd at Wellman's Corners.

Quite a contingent from here will take in the 1000 Island excursion next Saturday.

What has become of temperance reform? Oh yes! it got a black eye, and has gone into dry dock for repairs.

Chatterton Chips

From Our Correspondent.

Jas. Fargy has his barn so far finished that he is storing his harvest in it. It is considerable of a barn.

The farmers can "see their finish" in the matter of harvesting, and the threshing outfit has the pull now.

The fruit crop on the Lithgow place is a poor one again this year.

There seems to be a good many going to the lake this summer.

Tuesday was the second anniversary of King Edward's coronation in Westminster Abbey.

Earthquakes took place Monday in New Zealand and at Lisbon, Portugal, practically simultaneously.

Big Family Gathering.

In the year 1802 a sturdy pioneer of Holland stock came in his canoe from Oswego up the historic Bay of Quinte and located on the fertile but then wild land in the second concession of Sidney. That man was Francis Van Der Voort and with him came seven sons and one daughter. The family were destined to prosper and they founded what has since become one of the largest families in Canada and a most powerful one. The life and habits of these early days made strong men and women and to their posterity they have transmitted these traits. For years the family have not had a gathering in Canada, in fact it is a quarter of a century ago. On Friday last all that could be found gathered and went to Massasauga where they put in a great day looking up the family trees and deciding on relationship. Of course all were not Vandervoorts by name but the blood of the old pioneer flowed in their veins. The grand children of Francis Van Der Voort who were present were: Wesley and Samuel Vandervoort and Mrs. Bonter, Belleville; Miss Emmeline, W. Ryerson, David and W. H. Vandervoort and Mrs. Coon, of Sidney; Mrs. W. Dickens, Toronto, and Nathan Vandervoort, of Austin, Texas.

After a decidedly pleasant time had been spent the party gathered and formed an association with Dr. Vandervoort, of Deseronto, as president, and A. W. Dickens of this city, as secretary.

Then a committee was formed to make arrangements for an annual gathering. They are: O. Vandervoort, Stirling; Wm. Vandervoort and Fred. Spafford, Sidney; H. Bowler, Trenton, Morley Vandervoort, Toronto; Chas. Vandervoort, Foxboro; W. E. and Addison Vandervoort and E. F. Dickens, Belleville, and Arthur Vandervoort, Austin, Tex.

A group photograph of the party, which numbered about 125 and comprised six generations, was taken—Ontario.

The Athletic Craze.

Eighty thousand of the people of Toronto, with their City Council at their head, have been going forth to worship the winner of the sculling match, and present him with a cabinet of silver.

If eighty thousand, or eight thousand, farmers had done the same there might be reason to tremble for the sanity of the commonwealth. But this delicious excitement about athletics and athletes has its seat in city multitudes, and does not extend to the farm. Hopeless it would be to convince the City Council that they were flatterer a transitory mania and setting up a false standard of merit to the disparagement of all that is really meritorious and valuable to the community. This was an amateur race; but experience unfortunately shows that the mania opens the door to professionalism and betting, the bane of noble sports. This craze will probably last through our generation, and will be the laughing-stock of the next.—The Weekly Sun.

Do It To-day.

If you have a flower to give, give it to-day. One throb of gladness is worth more to the living heart than a wreath of costly blooms laid, however tenderly, above the dead one.

If you have a kindly visit to make, make it to-day, lest another step in and lay his quiet hand upon the longing heart and still forever its fret and pain and power of glad response. In the city of the dead in the silence of the grave, hearts are never lonely any more. They have no need or need.

If you have kisses to bestow, let the dear loving lips their sweetness know to-day.

If you've smiles to give, give them to-day. Living eyes are often hungry. Though their gaze be seemingly so calm, so quiet and mayhap so proud, the smiles may be a touch of heaven for them. If they are closed in death, tomorrow your fondest smile would matter naught.

If you have a helpful, hopeful, loving word to say, say it to-day. It may keep some heart from breaking, some soul from failing. No word or cry can break the seal to-morrow—if death whispers then—to ears that hear to-day.—Exchange.

During the seven months ending with July 31, 583 persons left Britain and Ireland for Canada.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 men are idle as the result of a lockout in the New York building trades.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall." AUGUST SALE.

Go to a friend for advice; go to a woman for pity; go to strangers for charity; but for the very best Dry Goods and Clothing at lowest prices, always go to "Sterling Hall," and you will not be disappointed.

NEW BORN BARGAINS.

No. 1 size Satin Back Velvet Ribbon, all colors,	3c. yd.
No. 2 size " " " " " "	5c. yd.
2 oz. pkts. Saxony Yarns, leading colors,	10c. pkt.
Orkney Shetland Floss, " " full weight pkts, at	8c. pkt.
No. 9 All Silk Ribbon, leading colors, at	5c. yd.

LADIES' GOLF JERSIES.

The newest styles in White, Navy, Cardinal and Black at least prices—Leaders at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GIRLS' SWEATERS—Specials in Navy and Cardinal at \$1.25 each.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies of good taste, and fashionably inclined will appreciate a visit to our Dress Goods Department. A succession of early shipments enables us to offer August buyers a complete assortment of the most fashionable up-to-date fabrics. In Blacks, Priestley's Celebrated Goods are shown in newest weaves. Have a look!—

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL—New 36 inch All Wool Flaked, in Navy, Grey, Green and Brown, regular value 35c., on sale at 25c. yd.

BARGAIN COUNTER—Still a few ends left of 50c. Cashmeres, etc., clearing at 25c. yd.

WAISTINGS.

Many of our early Fall Waistings are already in stock. The patterns are quite new and effective, all wool and wide, at 35c., 50c., 75c. yd.

For Dressing Sacques, etc.

Cotton Eiderdowns, 28 inches wide, in Blue and White and Cardinal and White combinations at 25c. yd.

Heavy Fancy Panné Velvets at 18c. yd.

North-West Outfitting.

A word of advice to young and old who have an eye to Western travel, is now in season. Protect yourselves from the Western winds, and your purses from high prices by making your purchases at "Sterling Hall." The largest assortment and best values are assured.

Men's Wool Sweaters, Navy, Cardinal, Black, fancy, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25. Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 50c., 75c., \$1.00. Men's Heavy Fleece Underwear at 70c. suit. Wool and Fleece Knit Top Shirts at 50c. and 75c. Heavy Tweed Pants at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Heavy Pea Jackets at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Sox SPECIAL—3 pairs Heavy Wool Sox regular value 25c. pair for 50c. Heavy Work Boots at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

CROCKERY.

We have on sale very special values in 97 piece Dinner Sets at \$7.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50.

TOILET SETS—10 pieces at \$2.25 to \$7.00.

FANCY LAMPS—Exceptional values, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.

GROCERIES.

COOKS COOK IN COMFORT when the supplies they use come from "Sterling Hall's" Grocery Department,—because they know the qualities are right—so are the prices.

Plenty of Quaker Canned Corn and Tomatoes at	10c. can.
Rich Red Salmon at 12½c. and	15c. can.
No. 1 Mustard in 1 lb. jars at	25c.
Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for	25c.
Vanilla Bar Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Teed Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS fresh every week.

Cooking Butter, in rolls, at 10c. lb. Good Butter, in small jars, at 15c. lb.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Summer Shoes at Cost

There will be enough hot days in which to wear Low Cut Shoes. We have some excellent shoes in stock, that will give you both comfort and coolness during the hot weather. They are better on your feet than on our shelves, and we need the room for the large New Stock of Fall Goods now coming forward. To make the Summer Shoes go with a rush we have cut prices to the bone. Come and see, you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS. Leave your order now and avoid the rush. Prices reasonable.

Repairing done while you wait. Rips sewed free on all boots bought at this store.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

JAPS LOSE 10,000 MEN

Fierce Battle Said to Have Been Fought on Saturday.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A telegram from Chefoo, dated Aug. 7, says that according to Chinese information a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur Aug. 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

DRIVEN BACK INTO HARBOR.

A despatch from Tokyo says: Admiral Togo reports that at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, forty minutes after the entrance of Port Arthur. While they were engaged in this work fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers rushed out of the port. When they came within range of the Japanese boats they separated, four going west, three east, and seven south, and attempted to envelop the Japanese destroyers. Forty minutes later the Japanese, at a range of three miles, exchanged a hot fire with the three Russian boats that had steamed to the east. The Russians turned when near Hsien-sheng, and the Japanese drove them back to the entrance of Port Arthur. The Japanese destroyer Inazuma arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, and the three boats attacked the remaining eleven Russian boats and drove them back into Port Arthur. Admiral Togo praises the bravery of the officers and crews of the Akobono, Oboro and Inazuma in frustrating the designs of the Russians against great odds.

WELL PROVISIONED.

A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War has been informed that Port Arthur has received a fresh supply of ammunition by sea, showing that the blockade is incomplete. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that the French Embassy there has received good news from the French naval attaché at Port Arthur, who says there are sufficient provisions in the place. Milk and eggs are abundant. The general health is satisfactory.

NEAR MAIN DEFENCES.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokyo, under date of Aug. 7, says that there are unofficial reports there that the Japanese have captured commanding positions north and north-east of Port Arthur at a distance of 2,750 yards from the main line of Russian defences.

MUTILATION OF DEAD.

A despatch from Tokyo says: Gen. Oku reports that the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which was in the Liao River, was blown up by the Russians just before they evacuated New-Chwang. Her armament went down with her.

Gen. Kuroki reports that at Kushulintz and Yangbu he captured eight officers and 260 men, unarmoured, and buried eight officers and 500 men. He specially reports that detailed medical examinations of the bodies of five scouts found at different places in the Salimatsa region show that they were mutilated after being disabled. The face and neck of one man had been skinned and the left eyelid removed while the man was alive.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

Detailed reports reaching the Russian War Office from Gen. Kouroupatkin's generals show that the Russian losses July 30 and Aug. 1 did not exceed 4,000. The Japanese are believed to have lost at least an equal number.

From a comprehensive review of the fighting obtained it appears that most of the Russian losses were sustained on the Salimatsa road and between Simoucheng and Hai-Chong. The two divisions of the late Gen. Keller's did not make a serious resistance at the Yangse Pass, falling back on Lin-dan-shan, with scarcely any casualties. Similarly Gen. Stakelberg's and Gen. Zarembo's troops retired upon An-shan-shan, halfway between Hai-Chong and Liao-Yang, without heavy fighting or loss.

The greatest number of casualties was sustained by Gen. Henschelmann, who, with the Ninth European Division, held Kuchiatzu on Yushan Pass, on the Salimatsa road. The fighting there was of the most desperate and bloody character. A single regiment lost 25 per cent., or 800 men, before they withdrew toward Anping.

Another point where most stubborn resistance was made was at Kanga Pass, a position between Simoucheng and Hai-Chong, which was held by Gen. Zassalitch, who had been placed in command of a newly-formed division, belonging to the Tenth European corps and two Siberian battalions, altogether 18,000 men. Gen. Zassalitch's misfortune at the Yalu River was duplicated, owing to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. He was making a splendid fight, until he suddenly discovered that the Japanese gunners were enfilading his batteries. It appears that Zassalitch in this case was not to blame. The information that Gen. Zarembo had received orders to retire had not yet reached him, and consequently he allowed the Japanese to take up a new position, suddenly unmask batteries, and overwhelm the Russian gunners, who made desperate efforts to remove their pieces, but were compelled to leave six of them behind.

VICTORY A COSTLY ONE.

According to a detailed report received at Tokyo from Gen. Kuroki, one of the heaviest reverses which befell the enemy during the engagement at Yushulintzu, on July 31st, was at Pyending, five miles south of Yushulintzu, where our detachment turned the flank of the retreating Russians. "Our detachment consisted of three infantry regiments, with four guns, which fired on the whole lines of the enemy at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. On the afternoon of the same day the Russians approached the scene of the battle, with a Red Cross flag for carrying away their wounded, which we permitted, stopping our fire."

A second despatch reads as follows: "Gen. Oku sends the following additional report concerning the attack of last Sunday on Tanchung: 'Our casualties in this engagement reached 860, of which 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried with due honor about 700 of the enemy's dead. We captured six field guns, many rifles, shells, and large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, etc.'"

Gen. Kuroki reports that our casualties in the engagement of Yushulintzu and Yangtzu reached 940, including 40 officers. The enemy's casualties are estimated at 2,000 at least. We captured eight officers, 149 men, two field guns, many rifles, shells, and several other things."

WHAT TOKYO EXPECTS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The National Zeitung prints a telegram from Tokyo, stating that there are five Japanese divisions before Port Arthur, part of them within three and a half miles of the fortress, and that there are altogether 20 Japanese divisions in Manchuria. The telegram says that Tokyo is expecting the fall of Port Arthur and the capitulation of Gen. Kouroupatkin on the same day.

THE RETREAT GENERAL.

A despatch from Tokyo to the London Times says it is expected that the Russians will make their next stand at Anshanshan, but there are indications of a general retreat to Mukden.

MORTALITY FROM HEAT.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the heat in Corea and Manchuria is unbearable. The mortality among the Japanese troops is 20 per cent. Among the Russians it is worse, over 25 per cent.

BRAVE JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War is in possession of information that, although several thousand Russians have fallen in the recent engagements at Port Arthur, there is no immediate danger of the fall of the fortress. The forts on the northern and north-western front are almost all held by the Russians, who dealt terrible destruction upon the Japanese in their recent attacks. The Japanese advanced like beings heedless of death and insensible to pain. They were mowed down like grass.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese positions at Port Arthur are exposed to the fire of the forts, and that the besiegers must either advance or evacuate the positions.

RUSSIANS ARE IMPROVING.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kuroki's headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's method of rifle fire and concealment trenches. There was, however, no effort to take the advantage of the latter, but a conspicuous advance of Gen. Wuchow, which has arrived at Chefoo, picked up a junk carrying men and women, they having left Port Arthur Tuesday. They report sanguinary fighting at Wolf Hill, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. Wolf Hill and the railway. Eight trains were busy taking the wounded to Port Arthur.

The Russians declare that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left. Scarcely a whole pane of glass now remains in the place.

Other Chinese who arrived at Chefoo Wednesday night say that the Japanese have captured two lightly-garrisoned forts on the east shore, and have done them when their comrades were engaged in the attack.

The exodus from Port Arthur is due, they say, to the fact that the Russians are generally granted. The refugees are generally of the better class of people. They pay exorbitant rates to junks for carrying them. A junk carrying the officials of the Danish East Asiatic Company and their families from Port Arthur, which left at the same time as other junks which have arrived here, has not yet arrived. The Japanese are now occupying outpost trenches that they captured from the Russians.

Both fleets are reported to be in excellent condition.

change Telegraph Co. from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Russia has concluded negotiations with German bankers for a large loan, which will enable her to continue the war indefinitely.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokyo says there is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to observe the rules of the Hague convention in regard to supplying information about prisoners. The Japanese from the outset of the war have been scrupulously careful to convey to the Russians through the French Minister every possible detail concerning prisoners taken by them. But to this day, in spite of repeated enquiries about the prisoners taken during the third attempt to seal up Port Arthur, the Russians have maintained complete silence. This cannot be due to lack of opportunity to communicate with the Japanese, as Russia has just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

The London Times has the following on Thursday from Vienna:—An unfavorable impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostok squadron towards the Japanese transport Itachi Maru, which it sunk in June. It appears that instead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre shells between the wind and water line, the Russian vessels approached the scene of the wreck, and for well-nigh three hours massacred the Japanese soldiers by an incessant fire from their quick-fire and machine guns at short range. Of thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat only three were unharmed.

RUSSIANS STARVING.

A despatch from Rome says: The Liao-Yang correspondent of the newspaper Giornale D'Italia asserts that conditions among the Russians at the front are disastrous. The soldiers he says, are dying of hunger. After a march lasting 48 hours they were given nothing but a piece of sugar. They have no bread and no meat. Provision trains arrive at long intervals only. "Under these conditions," he adds, "the work of the troops is truly heroic."

WINTER QUARTERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kouroupatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians, in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation of winter quarters for the Russian army.

TO RESUME ITS RAIDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Vladivostok squadron will recede and resume its raids at once, with full authority to sink ships under the Russian laws upon marine seizures and prizes as now stand. The Government has sustained these laws, which do not recognize any distinction between contraband that is on board an enemy's or contraband on board a neutral ship. In either case the ship may be sunk at the discretion of the officer who makes the seizure.

RUSSIA PAYS PROMPTLY.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until early in March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian Government. The speedy settlement of the claim by Russia has greatly gratified ship-owners here.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says:—From Port Arthur there is no certain word. A vigorous attack and stubborn defence may be assumed. The capture of the Shantung fort, reported on Wednesday may well be true. It is doubtless an important position, but its true value is unknown. New carriers by Chinese junks bring daily stories, which cannot be taken at their face value. The steamer Wuchow, which has arrived at Chefoo, picked up a junk carrying men and women, they having left Port Arthur Tuesday. They report sanguinary fighting at Wolf Hill, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. Wolf Hill and the railway. Eight trains were busy taking the wounded to Port Arthur.

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92 to 93c east or west. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal at 87 to 88c east, and 85c to 86c west. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.02, No. 2 Northern at 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 94c. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32c west, and 33c low freight to New York. No. 1 white, 34c east, and No. 2, 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 43c middle freight. No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c, middle freight.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c east or west.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58c to 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 47c west.

The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85 east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.40 in bulk. Manitoba flour are firm; No. 1 patents, \$5; No. 2 patents, \$4.70, and strong bakers' \$4.60 on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$18, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17 and shorts at \$18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices nominal at 3 to 3 1/2c lb. Evaporated apples, 6 1/2 to 7c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Peas—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7 1/2c per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$8 to \$9.25 on track, the latter for No. 1. Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 99c to \$1 per bushel. They are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 1/2 to 14c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16 1/2 to 17c per dozen; seconds, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8 1/2 to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7 1/2 to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do, short cut, \$17 to \$17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 13c; do, heavy, 11 to 11 1/2c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8c; backs, 13 to 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 to 13c.

Lard—Pierces, 7c; tubs, 7 1/2c; palis, 7 1/2c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—There was nothing new in the way of cables on oats and exporters still valued No. 2 mixed at 37c about. No. 3 oats are now held at 37 1/2c store. No. 2 being held at 38c. Peas—Are about steady at 70c about Montreal. No. 2 barley, 49c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 47c; and No. 2 rye, 62c.

Flour—Winter wheat patents, \$1.75 to \$1.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25; the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. quote as follows:—Royal Household, \$5; and Glenora, \$4.70 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; mouline, \$26 to \$28 per ton.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$17 to \$18. American fat hams, \$17.50; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6 1/2 to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 1/2 to 7c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2 to 9c; hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed about-hog, \$7.75 to \$8; live hogs \$7.75 to \$8.55.

Cheese—Quebec, 7 1/2 to 7c; 7 1/2 to 7c; best Quebec, 7 1/2 to 7c. Eggs—Select new laid, 18 to 18 1/2c; straight gathered candled, 15 1/2c; No. 2, 12 1/2 to 13c. Butter—Fancy grades, 18 1/2 to 19c; ordinary finest, 17 1/2 to 17c; Western dairy, 13 1/2 to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; new, September, 88 1/2 to 89c asked. Rye—No. 1, 77 1/2c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample 32 to 55c.

Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 57 to 57 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 92c; May, 94 1/2 to 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.04; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02 1/2.

Bushels, August 9.—Flour—Erm. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Trade in butchers' cattle showed a marked improvement at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and under the influence of an active and sustained demand all the offerings were disposed by noon. Exporters' cattle were sold with a fair

measure of activity, but their values did not advance; indeed, the tone was weak in sympathy with the continued depression abroad. Owing to the liberal supply of lambs, their values declined about 50 cents each, while hogs went up 10 points.

The quotations were as follows:—Best butchers' sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium lambs, \$4 to \$4.25; inferior, \$3.50 to \$4; rough cows, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Export hogs were worth \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keep feeders, 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., \$4.25 to \$3.75 for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3 for common.

Trade in sheep was active, at the following figures:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; backs, \$3 to \$3.25; culls, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milk cows were quoted at \$30 to \$50 each.

The prices of hogs were 10 cents higher. We quote—Select, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.50; fats and lights, \$5.25 per cwt.

RICH FARM LANDS.

Interesting Report from the Abitibi District.

A despatch from Toronto says: An interesting report was received on Thursday by Mr. T. W. Gibson, director of the Bureau of Mines, from Mr. J. G. McMillan, chief of the geological party which was sent by the Ontario Government into the country in the neighborhood of Lake Abitibi for the purpose of making an investigation of the geological and mineralogical conditions of the district. Mr. McMillan wrote on July 30th from Camp Patten, and states that the party travelled through the Townships of Wark, Gowan, Prosser, Little, McCart, Newmarket, and a number of other unnamed ones, all in the Lake Abitibi region.

According to his investigations he believes that the country is more suitable for agriculture than mining, although several kinds of ore was discovered.

"Most of the land," reports Mr. McMillan, "is quite flat and covered with a stratified clay. Though somewhat wet on account of the level nature of the country, the streams have banks of sufficient height in the Lake Abitibi region."

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CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Natural gas has been struck at Sheep Creek, near Calgary.

Messrs. R. L. Green and J. Baye were killed by an electric wire at Vancouver.

The customs receipts at Winnipeg last month were \$288,899, as against \$266,557 last year.

The U. P. R. Coal department at Winnipeg sold 58,004.75 acres of land last month, realising \$265,895.

The London Council granted an exclusive franchise for three years to the Bell Telephone Co. at a yearly rental of \$2,500.

The outskirt of St. John's, Nfld., threatened by forest fires, it is estimated have destroyed lumber valued at \$20,000.

A train went through a flock of sheep that had gathered on the railway bridge near Regina. Twenty-eight animals were killed.

A strong flow of natural gas has been struck at the Ormiston farm, two miles from Owen Sound, where the Grey and Bruce Companies have been drilling for oil.

Some boys or men have been throwing bread and meat sprinkled with arsenic in the streets of Kingston, causing many valuable dogs and cats to be destroyed.

The receipts of wheat at Montreal so far this season amount to 6,580,000, as compared with 11,750,000 bushels for the same period last year. The other receipts of corn were, 1904, 943,000; 1903, 4,288,000; shipments, 1904, 4,667,000; 1903, 9,000,000; corn, 803,000; 1903, 8,665,000.

E. L. Wanklyn, vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company, in a letter to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners says that he intends to watch the experiments with job breakers very closely, as the extension of the shipping season would mean a great deal to them, as they expect to bring to Montreal about two million tons of coal a season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign with a meeting at Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

Probably some months will elapse before Mrs. Arthur Paget, who fell down an elevator shaft at her residence in London, will be able to leave her room.

UNITED STATES.

Fire destroyed 303 houses out of a total of 565 at Ilfeld, Wurtemberg.

Bishop Potter opened a model saloon in New York, where pure liquor and good food are to be sold at low prices.

Russell Sage, the famous financier, celebrated his 83rd birthday by attending to business at his New York office.

It is expected that 40,000 men will be forced out of employment by a lockout in the building trades of New York.

Thousands of dollars worth of property is being destroyed by forest fires raging in Kalispell, Mont. A large number of men are fighting the flames, but with little success.

Three white men were shot and it is reported that three negroes have been killed as the result of a race war now raging at Hammond, La., while the indications are that three lynchings will follow.

The Strange Case of Dr. Bruce

The sun, creeping over the cornice, had reached the west wall of the hospital. In Ward Twenty-two the nurse laid aside her book and stepped softly across the room to draw the shade.

Slight though the sound, it aroused the old man in the bed. He stirred, yawned, thrust forth a bandaged arm, and then a sound, one, and stretched rather cautiously. A slight smile, almost wistful, flitted across his faded face as he caught the nurse's footstep. She had been his one diversion, his solitary distraction, for seven weary weeks—ever since the night they dragged the unconscious ruin of his former self from beneath the burning timber of the passenger-train—and none knew so well as he how potent had been her aid in the long fight for his life and his sight.

"Nurse, what time is it?"

"Five minutes to one."

"Dear me! Have I slept so long? Why, he'll be here at two, won't he?"

"Dr. Bruce? Yes."

"He's going to take those bandages off my eyes to-day, isn't he?" inquired the patient eagerly.

"I think so. Everything has gone beautifully."

"Goodness! It'll be grand to look around again and see things! I'm wondering what you look like, nurse. I've never seen you."

"You will presently," laughed the girl.

"And me," said the old man soberly. "I'll get a chance to see what's left of Tom Brierley—oh! Those kids did get off all right, didn't they?"

"Without so much as a scratch."

"Then inmate superintendent supervised the professional calm for a moment, and the girl cried: "Oh, it was splendid of you, Mr. Brierley! It was the most magnificent bravery I ever heard of! How did you ever dare to go back into that fire for those children after you yourself had succeeded in escaping?"

"They're all been there yet if I hadn't," snapped the old man. "It was just my duty."

"Duty!" murmured the girl.

"Yes, duty!" repeated Brierley almost doggedly. "I've always done my duty. That's how I came to be made chief constable in the town I came from!" he finished proudly.

"I don't wonder."

"My two fellows over got away from me," continued the patient impatiently. "One of 'em died; the other fellow he got clean away, and I'm glad of it. Jim killed a man; but—oh, I don't know! He did it when his blood was up."

"Was Jim the murderer?" asked the nurse absently.

"He wasn't no murderer at heart, nurse. That's why I'm so glad I never caught him. If I was to meet him to-morrow I'd have to take him back; but it'd hurt me. But he ain't got a great deal to fear now, nurse," sighed the old man gloomily. "It wouldn't be much work getting away from a cripple like me, would it?"

"There, Mr. Brierley," said the girl soothingly. "Don't worry about it. Just wait until Dr. Bruce takes off the bandages and you look around again. You'll forget all about the other."

"Mebbe so. There aren't many things worse than being blind. This Dr. Bruce must be a smart man—eh? There aren't many could have put my eyes together again in the way he did."

"Indeed there are not. Hardly an other surgeon would have attempted the operation he performed upon you. It was almost the first of its kind. Why, even Dr. Bruce seemed nervous! But he made another splendid success, nevertheless."

"Thank goodness for that!"

"Just then the door opened softly. Steady, keen-eyed Dr. Bruce stepped to the bedside.

"Good-afternoon, Mr. Brierley! Good afternoon, nurse!"

"That you, doctor?" said the patient. "Are you going to take 'em off to-day?"

"I'll see." The surgeon leaned over the bed. "Yes, I think that we can remove the bandages safely. Will you draw the blinds, nurse? Thank you! That is all."

"Why—don't you want me to stay?" asked the nurse in astonishment.

"No."

The order was indisputable. The young woman left the apartment, wondering.

"Now, Mr. Brierley, if you will turn your head this way!"

The stitches were snipped swiftly. "To the other side, please."

The outer bandages deftly unwound, the inner followed.

"There, Mr. Brierley," Then the doctor stood erect in the bed. "Are they off? Why, so they are! Yes, I can see the windows now, over there." Brierley blinked uncertainly in the dim light. "Thank Heaven I can see 'em!"

"Yes, you can see now," said a tone voice.

"And you, doctor." The old man closed his eyes for a moment, and then strained them toward the doctor. "I can see you dimly. Your clothes are black, aren't they? Oh, I can see the buttons of your coat now! Yes, it's all getting clearer. And your white collar, and—and—"

The chief constable sank back upon the pillows, his weak eyes dilated, his breath came heavily, the patches of skin above his head turned white, his remaining hand clutched the spread convulsively.

"Jim Mathewson!"

"Yes, Jim Mathewson," he said quietly, soaking himself on the edge of the bed.

"Jim—Jim!" muttered the old man, staring in fascination at the man beside him. "Are—are you Dr. Bruce, Jim?"

"That is the name I took twenty years ago."

"And you're a doctor now?"

"Yes, I've been practising here for nearly fifteen years."

"You must have done a lot of good, Jim?"

"I hope so," said the doctor simply.

"Oh, Jim, why did it ever happen?"

Brierley's grayed head sank to his chest in grief-stricken contemplation of the discovery.

II.

The surgeon regarded him thoughtfully. He knew perfectly the conflict which raged in the old man's mind. He had foreseen it all for weeks.

"Jim," the chief constable said, looking up finally, "you did kill Peabody, didn't you?"

"Yes, I killed him!" A wave of anger, the first sign of emotion, crossed the impassive face.

"I never blamed you, Jim. But, oh, think what it means, boy! I've got to take you back there!"

"I know it," replied the surgeon, calmly.

"It's hanging! And it's my duty to take you back to that!"

"I know that, too."

"You do?" the chief constable blazed out. "Then why do you sit there and stare at me? Why don't you clear out? I can't stoop you, Jim. Go, boy, and keep out of my sight till I can leave this town!"

The doctor smiled drearily.

"It isn't that, Bill. I've thought it all out years ago. There's a man's blood on my hands, and I made up my mind that if the law ever asked me to pay for it, I'd pay. I should never have none back you may guess that easily enough; but somehow I knew I'd have to answer for it sooner or later."

"You're a fool!" cried Brierley violently.

"Moreover, I'm treating you professionally," continued the surgeon, with a faint smile. "You're not well yet, by any means."

"Jim," the old man choked; he leaned forward and clutched the other's knee as he stared hard into his face—"Jim, you knew me when you saw me first, didn't you?"

"After the accident? Yes."

"And you know I'd recognize you if I ever got my sight back?"

"I wasn't sure. I've changed a good deal."

"But, taking the chance, you did what no other doctor could have done—you saved my eyes, when you could have gone free by leaving me blind?"

"It's my work," smiled the surgeon.

"Jim," said Brierley at last, "are you married yet?" He saw the ineffable pain that had sprung into the surgeon's eyes. "I don't want to make you feel no worse, but are you?"

"No," murmured Mathewson gazing at the hand with which he drummed on the little table, "not yet."

"Going to be?"

"I am engaged. We had hoped to marry in the spring."

"Did you tell her about old Peabody?"

"Certainly!" said the doctor sharply. "Do you suppose—"

"Did she forgive you?"

"I told her the whole story, and—yes, she forgave me."

"Then look here, Jim," said the old man vigorously, "if a good woman on this earth had sense enough to forgive you, d'you think for a minute that the Almighty won't do it, too? D'you think he wants you to go back there and get a rope round your neck?"

"I don't know. At any rate, go ahead and get well," concluded Mathewson, arising and touching the bell. "And when you're fit for travel we'll go back and face the music, if you say so."

"But don't you see, Jim," cried Brierley in exasperation, "I've got to say so! It's my duty, and I've never shirked it yet!"

"I know that. You needn't now. Here's the nurse."

"Everything is as it should be, nurse," said the doctor. "Be careful of the light, of course, and keep on with the medicine." He took the patient's hand formally.

"Good-afternoon, Mr. Brierley! I'll look in on you to-morrow."

"Good-afternoon, doctor!" murmured the old man, gazing after him.

"Well, Mr. Brierley," said the nurse brightly, when the door had closed once more, "how does it seem?"

"Seem? Oh, it seems all right, I suppose."

"Well, you're not enthusiastic!"

"No, I am not!" groaned the patient. "I'm tired, nurse. I think I'll take forty winks. You won't mind to stay, will you?"

"Why, I suppose not," smiled the girl, as she smoothed the pillows. "Is that comfortable?"

Left alone to think it out, the old man stared in silent misery at the table for a long time and thought, "To that!" he burst out aloud. "I've got to—I've got to!" repeated Brierley, dragging himself to a sitting position and glaring at the table. "It's my duty!"

Abstractedly the old man turned to the bottles on the table, twisted them about and read the labels, mumbling over the written directions, until his hand touched some

"Poison—eh?" he muttered, scanning over the little red labels. "Heaven, I could take it to get out of this! I can't! You fool!"

For many minutes the old man gazed upon the tiny white tablets, fifty or sixty in number. He shook them, and finally smiled thoughtfully.

INSECTS GOOD TO EAT

BAKED MOTHS IN BATTER ARE EXCELLENT.

And Wasp Grubs Cooked in the Comb Constitute a Real Tit-Bit.

In many parts of Africa the Goliath beetle is considered a great delicacy. Locusts are, of course, regularly served at table in many parts of the world. In Mexico a kind of caviare of ants' eggs is highly esteemed, fetching so much as twelve and sixteen shillings a pound says *Lancet's Weekly*.

Turkish women eat cockroaches cooked in butter in order to fatten themselves. In Brazil a species of bread, called *haute*, is made from caterpillars. Bees are eaten in Ceylon. Curried termites constitute one of the delicacies of the Niger hinterland. The sweet fat maggot of the palm-tree beetle is served on the tables of West Indian epicures.

There are, too, more insect eaters in England at this present moment than most people are aware of, although it must be admitted that they constitute but a very insignificant minority of the population. Of course, no one would advocate utilizing for food insects that feed on carrion, or even on meat or fish. We have agreed to banish the flesh of carnivorous animals from our tables. And we should take a like course as regards carnivorous insects. A ragout of bluebottles is as unthinkable as an item of a dinner menu as would be stewed toad cat.

A MENU OF INSECTS.

The insects that are good for the food of civilized men, and those that are not, are perfectly well known. Here, for instance, is a typical insect menu, of which no one need be afraid to partake, since every item has been known and esteemed by insect eaters for generations past. It was served, not long since, at the table of a rich London epicure, who is also an enthusiastic advocate of an insectarian diet.

Green Caterpillar Soup.
Fried Locust with Woodhouse Sauce.
Curried Cockchafer.
Wasp Grubs Baked in the Comb.
Stag Beetle Larve on Toast.

Moths Baked in Butter.
Devilled Wireworms.
Grasshoppers au gratin.

The above does not sound very attractive to unaccustomed ears. But if we take and analyze each separate item, we shall find that we have before us a meal to which not even the most fastidious feeder could possibly entertain any real objection. The green caterpillars, for instance, that compose the soup, feed entirely upon vegetables, and mostly upon the particular vegetables most relished by man, such as cabbages and lettuce. In appearance the soup itself is not unlike clear turtle, while its flavor is delicious.

FRIED LOCUSTS ARE TASTY.

The locusts which constitute the second course, have, as everyone is aware, been esteemed by gourmards the world over, and from the remotest antiquity. "Eat ye the locust after his kind," was the Biblical injunction; and we know that John the Baptist is recorded as having lived for some considerable time upon "locusts and wild honey."

There are, of course, many ways of preparing them. They can be fried, after their legs and wings have been plucked off, which was, as a matter of fact, the process adopted in this particular instance. Or they may be powdered and baked into cakes; or curried; or hoiled, turning red, like lobsters, in the process.

The woodhouse sauce, if properly made with fresh butter, flour, milk, pepper and salt, will be found fully equal to shrimp, which it much resembles in flavor. Indeed the woodhouse, although he lives on land, is first cousin to that much relished crustacean.

Cockchafer, curried or otherwise, are delicious if selected of a serviceable size and plumpness. So, too, are their grubs, when full grown. They should then be at least two inches in length, and fat in proportion, and may be eaten uncooked, like oysters, or stewed in milk.

Some of all insect delicacies is that which comes fourth on our "menu of the day"—wasp grubs baked in the comb. These grubs have been fed by their parents on a saccharine fluid composed of fruit and vegetable juices, and are simply tiny balls of honey in process. Indeed the woodhouse, as it is unique. No one who has once tasted them will ever again be surprised at the preference shown by fish for this particular grub, when used as a bait.

The stag-beetle larva is, of course, identical with the Cossus, which the old Roman epicures used to fatten for their tables upon flour and wine. The sixth course should be served steaming hot, since there is no more appetizing food than that emanating from a plump baked moth.

DEVILLED WIREWORMS.

are eaten in the form of a paste, spread upon snippets of toast, and taste not unlike anchovies when treated in similar fashion.

Many people might, perhaps, object that a menu made up entirely of insects sounds as if it would be lacking in variety. But this is not so. There is no flavor of flesh, fish, or fowl that is not reproduced in the insect world.

Still, for the benefit of those who would like to try insectarianism, but by slow degrees, it may be mentioned that there is in existence in London a Society known as the Q.E.'s (which stands for Queer Eaters), the members of which are to educate people's tastes in this direction. The members dine monthly, under the presidency of a cosmopolitan savant, learned in gastronomy, and the menu always comprises one or more insectarian items.

Thus, at the last gathering which took place only the other day at a well-known hotel in the vicinity of Covent Garden, pickled locusts constituted the hors d'oeuvre; while for entree white-worm fritters were enjoyed.

GLACE WHITE WORMS.

Specially imported from Provence, this "worm," really the larva of a kind of dragonfly, is a great delicacy. He is round, fat, and juicy, and is fried in white of egg. So treated he becomes a clear crystalline mass, and snaps between the teeth and melts on the tongue like a bonbon glass.

At forthcoming banquets it is intended, so it is said, to strike a new culinary note by combining insect and ordinary food in the same dish. Cauliflowers, for instance, will be served garnished with caterpillars. There will be braised fowl and chrysallides. Fish is to be eaten with *glace sauce*, or not at all. And the soufflé will appear at table with a garniture of sawflies.

Such experiments as these deserve the whole-hearted support of all those who are not, blinded by prejudice. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one existed before, is to be classed as a public benefactor, what shall be said of him who increases the available food supply of the people by a hundredfold.

And this might be done. It is only necessary to create the demand. The supply would easily be compassed. Insects are tremendously prolific. Even now many species swarm season after season in great abundance. Specially cultivated and reared for food, and kept in bounds, as they then would be, there would be practically no limit to their numbers, save only man's need of them.

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About the House

SOME GOOD PICKLE RECIPES.

The pickling season is at hand, and in every well regulated home the housekeeper is "doing up things" for winter consumption. Here are a few well tried recipes and take out a medium sized peach and take out the stone, leaving the peach whole.

Soak over night in salt water, then fill the centre of each with grated horseradish mixed with a little celery seed and a bit of ginger root. Tie each peach with a bit of white darning cotton, pack in a stone jar and cover with a hot spiced and sweetened vinegar. They are very nice to eat with meats.

Sweet Gherkin Pickles.—Wipe the cucumbers and allow a handful of salt. To each gallon add a handful of salt, and pour on boiling water enough to cover. Let stand 24 hours and then repeat four or five mornings, or till the cucumbers taste of salt. Drain well. Put three pints of vinegar in a kettle with four cups of brown sugar and a tablespoonful of mixed spices sewed in a muslin bag. Boil and pour over the cucumbers. Repeat every morning for two or three times, then pack in crocks, heat fresh spiced vinegar and pour over them and seal.

Tomato Sweet Pickle.—A peck of green tomatoes and a dozen onions. Slice both; add half a pint of salt and let stand twenty-four hours; drain thoroughly, then put in a kettle with two pounds of brown sugar, half a pound of mustard seed and an ounce each of allspice, cloves, ground pepper and ground ginger. Add just enough vinegar to cover and cook slowly till the fruit is tender.

Another Great Tomato Pickle.—Slice a peck of green tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and let stand twenty-four hours. Wash with clear water, then boil till tender in vinegar and water, using equal proportions of each. Then scald in spiced vinegar, using sugar and spices to taste. These are delicious.

Fruit Sweet Pickle.—To seven lbs. of fruit—pears, plums, peaches or cherries—after it is prepared allow four pounds of sugar and one pint of good cider vinegar, one and a half ounces of stick cinnamon, and half an ounce of whole cloves with a few blades of mace. Boil the vinegar with the spices (in a little bag) and the sugar, pour on the fruit, let stand two days, then heat the vinegar again, put in the fruit and cook gently till clear. This also is a particularly good rule which has been often tried and found "O. K."

Tomato Soup.—Take a peck of ripe tomatoes, eight tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, four of salt, two of ground black pepper, half a tablespoonful of ground allspice, and four red pepper pods. Cook slowly, three hours, then strain through a sieve, add a cup of vinegar, and simmer ten minutes, then put into small bottles, cork and keep in a cool place. This is finely flavored and will keep.

Canned Tomatoes.—Scald ripe tomatoes and skin them; place them in a porcelain-lined baking pan; you would be sure to see in a modern kitchen. When the juice boils between the tomatoes take from the oven, fill the cans and seal immediately. Keep in a dark place, after tightening the cans as for any fruit.

FOR A PICNIC.

Most people agree to the tiresomeness of picnics, yet everybody goes to picnics, patiently enduring mashed pies, smoky tea and ants in the sandwiches under the idea that they are enjoying themselves.

Among the essential ingredients of a successful picnic are a lot of good humored people who can laugh at their own discomforts. This is called having a sense of humor. A shady dry spot in the woods, near running water, is appropriate to the occasion. Mosquitoes are usually present without invitation.

For the necessary to the happiness of the chaperons, who demand their favorite beverage. It is best to provide it (the tea, not the fire), and have it good, too, for a cross chaperon can do all sorts of mean stunts. Iced tea is lots less of a nuisance than the reason the chaperons don't like it.

Men want coffee. Mix the ground coffee with the white of an egg and take it along in the coffee-pot. When your fire is built set the pot on the coals, after filling it up with cold water, and let it come to a boil; minutes later it has boiled a couple of minutes take it from the fire, dash in half a cup of cold water, and consider it "settled."

You want a red tablecloth for a picnic; it's the only place on earth where a red tablecloth ever is wanted. Paper napkins and paper or wooden dishes will make happy picnic parties, but don't forget to bring your own dishes and your own cups.

The only pleasing feature about a picnic is the lunch. If that isn't a picnic, the picnic is a disaster. By care in packing pickles with the cake a rava favor is imparted to the lunch. Cheese will be eaten with the fragrant, the cookies and sandwiches. People who don't like cheese will be especially grateful for such thoughtfulness.

Don't make your sandwiches so small that there's only one mouthful to each. Nobody cares to be reminded how many he has disposed of in the department of the interior.

Always wear a white muslin gown to a picnic. The having of the sun on your face is a very nice thing, but it is invariably met by her fate while attired in diaphanous white. If you fail to meet "the not impossible" you may succeed in wearing the gown a few times, and on the homeward way you'll be certain to look as if you'd been somewhere.

It pays to go to picnics occasionally; one is so glad to get home again.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Cans that have been discolored or that have been used for any purpose should be put into the wash boiler, with water enough to cover them. Add pearline to make a strong lather, and boil twenty minutes. Here is something new as a disinfectant for it, but it is easily tried. Dissolve a piece of alum the size of a face, hands and neck with it. It is asserted that a mosquito will come within hailing distance.

Soap ruins the appearance of painted or varnished woodwork. It may be necessary to use it occasionally, but it should be done quickly and lightly, and be well rinsed off. A torn place in a lace curtain can be neatly mended by wetting a piece of net of similar sized mesh in boiled starch and applying it over the torn place. When partly dry press with a hot iron and it will stay in place. By running a thread under the patch will stay in place when the curtain is washed.

A little kerosene and no soap in the water with which windows are washed is best to give the best results. Soap, they claim, makes glass streaked.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.

The Japanese Government has a genius for doing the tactful things which gain friends abroad. A case in point is the splendidly liberal treatment of the relatives of the three British merchant officers drowned in the transport Hatachi Maru, sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron. Japan's scrupulous observance of the rights of neutrals is crowned by the personal touch of this rare thoughtfulness for foreigners in the moment of her own loss. It makes sympathy, just as Russian roughness arouses dislike.

Sir Frederick Treves, the celebrated English surgeon, who has just returned from a tour around the world, is enthusiastic in his admiration of the Japanese. He found their medical equipment for the war excellent. He says they have taken the best they could find in England or Germany and have improved on it. "They are not originators, but give them something good and they will produce something better. That is what they have done in the case of medical equipment. At every turn I admired the neatness and ingenuity of the material—the neat, light, cleverly constructed stretchers; the way they pick their stores and the completeness of their arrangements. Their medical field service is finely organized, their surgery admirable, and, thank goodness, they have no women in the field hospitals. All their nurses are trained men. Altogether the world can and will learn much from Japan in the handling of a big war."

Police Magistrate Flint has given judgment in a unique case just tried in Belleville. Thomas Sager, a saloon-keeper, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. In defence he produced a certificate given by a medical man, which stated that the liquor was to be used for medicinal purposes. It turned out that the liquor was used in making a preparation to be used as a liniment on a horse, which had been injured. The prosecution claimed that such use of the liquor did not justify the defendant in selling it on Sunday, but the Magistrate dismissed the case, holding that an M. D. or veterinary surgeon was justified in giving a certificate for the sale of liquor on Sunday in a case where he thought the life of a valuable horse, the life of a valuable horse, depended on it. The life of a valuable horse, the Magistrate said, was not to be placed in jeopardy through a too strict construction of the Liquor Act. This is believed to be the first time judgment in this connection has ever been necessary in Canada.

Man's Worst Enemy.

Whenever you see ten people together, ten average people of all ages, you may say: One of those ten will die of consumption. In the long run you will be more than justified in your prophecy. It will be nearer one out of every nine born into the world. We are horribly afraid of cholera and all bowel diseases of diphtheria, and of scarlet fever. Add to these the annual deaths from measles (measles are far from being harmless) and the sum total is not half of what the great white plague claims. Only pneumonia approaches it as a slayer of men.

Lived To a Great Age.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, the oldest person in Pennsylvania, if her age is correctly reported, died Saturday in Kertown, aged nearly 194 years. Mrs. Murphy a few months ago said: "I was born in Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1770, and came to America in May, 1870, when I was in my one hundredth year. I was 23 years old when the Irish rebellion took place in 1796, and my first husband was a soldier. I was 63 years old when Robert Emmett was executed for treason on Sept. 20, 1808." Mrs. Murphy is survived by her second husband.

The Japanese are gradually closing on Port Arthur, and it is believed that it will soon be forced to surrender.

A railway accident in Colorado on Sunday night is believed to have caused the death of over one hundred persons. The accident was caused by a cloud burst washing away a bridge.

A fire at Victoria, B.C., destroyed a portion of the Albion Iron Works, and from forty to fifty houses, mostly the homes of working men. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

An immense crowd, estimated at 50,000 persons—more women than men it is stated—gathered at Toronto on Tuesday evening to welcome private Perry, the winner of the King's prize at Blaisy, and consequently the best shot in the British Empire. During the reception the platform collapsed, and several persons were injured, one seriously.

Sir Gilbert Parker has forwarded to Colonel Roston his annual gift of \$100 to Belleville Public Library.

The Campbellford Herald says there are a great many cases of typhoid fever in that town, and calls for an improved system of drainage.

In the additional supplementary estimates submitted to Parliament there is an item of \$20,000 for the erection of a new armory at Belleville.

Dr. Robert Telford, of Vancouver, B.C., has been committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of manslaughter in connection with Miss Bowell's death. He was originally charged with murder, but counsel for the Crown reduced the charge to a lesser offence.

A little forethought may save you no end of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows this to be a fact. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Window Dressing as a Fine Art.

In one important department, un-molested by public criticism, the advertisers have even now established tastefulness as the underlying essential principle of their competition. This is in window dressing, a vital part of advertising. The beautiful, not the bizarre; the attractive rather than the startling; the alluring and interesting are now sought in the window effects of every shop, from the great department store to the little candy kitchen; from the basement lights of a modest florist to the long plate glass front of a shoe emporium. Salaries of several thousand dollars a year are paid in cities to the "artists" most skilled in window dressing, and their requisitions for plants or ribbons—totally irrelevant as these may be to the stock on sale and designed merely to add to the beauty of the window picture—are honored ungrudgingly. In effect the merchant says, "Give me a beautiful window that people will stop and look at, and that yet shall indicate generally the sort of goods I handle, and I do not care what it costs."—Charles M. Robinson in Atlantic.

Ice in India.

Dr. Wells, a London physician, in 1818, in his published essay on dew, was the first to draw attention to the curious artificial production of ice in India. Shallow pits are dug, which are partially filled with perfectly dry straw. On the straw broad, flat pans containing water are exposed to the clear sky. The water, being a powerful radiant, sends off its heat abundantly into space.

The heat thus lost cannot be replaced from the earth, for this source is excluded by the straw. Before sunrise a cake of ice is formed in each vessel. To produce this ice in quantities clear nights are advantageous, and particularly those on which practically no dew falls. Should the straw get wet it becomes more matted and compact and consequently a better conductor of heat, for the vapor then acts as a screen over the pans, checks the cold and retards freezing.

Birds Are Mathematicians.

The English naturalist, Morris Gibbs, devoted years of study to birds' nests, their formation and their contents, and asserts that birds lay their eggs in accordance with geometrical lines, so that every inch of space is used to the greatest possible advantage. Birds which lay many eggs arrange them in circles, the pointed ends turned to the inside. Others, whose eggs are elliptically shaped, place them in longitudinal rows. If an egg is moved out of its original position by an intruder, it will be found on the following morning that the bird has returned it to its first position. Among the numerous and often difficult cases which Gibbs made a matter of study, not one was found which would not do credit to a mathematician.

Cromwell and the Specter.

The stories of the "White Lady" that periodically visits the German royal family and of the "Little Red Man" that frequently paid his respects to the great Napoleon are tolerably well known, especially that of the former. But few, perhaps, are familiar with the story of Cromwell's "Giant Specter." It appeared to him one night when he was wide awake and quietly resting on his couch. In appearance the apparition was a woman of gigantic proportions. Approaching him she announced in tones like thunder, "Within the year you, my son, will be recognized as the greatest man in Britain."

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans; by this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

Not That Kind.

"What did you think of Philadelphia?" "I never was more imposed on in my life," answered Colonel Stiwell of Kentucky. "They told me Philadelphia was famous for its mint, and all they showed me was a place where they make money."

Funny.

Borroughs—Mr. Merchant's out, you say? Why, he had an appointment with me here. That's very funny. New Office Boy—Yes, sir; I guess he thought it was too. Anyway, he was laughin' when he went out.

Too Much For Him.

"Oh, zee langvage!" complained the distinguished foreigner. "Your wife he is upstairs when I come in and you call to him: 'Monsieur D'Esprit arrive. Hurry up and come down.'"

Talks Longer.

Husband—How is it that women's club of yours keeps you out so much later than it used to? Wife—Oh, we've made a new rule that only one member can speak at a time.

A Word of Warning.

Wife—I must run across the street and bid Mrs. Neighbor goodbye. I'll be back in a second. Husband—Well, you'll have to hurry. The train leaves in three hours.

The Way It Happened.

She—Archibald was always trying to avoid the girls. Where did he meet the one he afterward married? He—He didn't meet her. She overtook him.—Smart Set.

The Color of Man.

The color of the skin is the various races of man have never yet been scientifically accounted for, although numerous mythological stories have been told and senseless theories advanced as reasons for the remarkable variations in hue. Nor have we any certain data concerning the color of the cuticle of the primate man, the original "lord of creation." A pretty African legend is that he was as black as the proverbial ace of spades and that the present pale color of the Caucasian race is the result of the scar God gave Adam at the time of the fall.

It is proper to state here that the same legend says that the present black race are descendants of one of Adam's sons that was born and left Eden before the great change in color overtook our first parents. The Chinese believe that the original man was a creature half god and half man and that his color came about as a result of bathing in a river of liquid gold. The Mussulmans, the American Indians and several oriental tribes and nations account for their prevailing red or copper color by telling the story of the Great Being creating the first pair from red kaolin, the common fire clay of the potter shops.

Best Selling Book in the World.

The Bible is the best selling book in the world. It leads, and by a long interval, all other publications in copies purchased in the ordinary channels of trade without regard to what may be called the official distribution.

Every bookstore which undertakes to carry a full line of stock sells the Bible. Several important corporations confine themselves to the manufacture and sale of Bibles, and others find in the Bible their leading feature. Of no other book can this be said. Speaking some time ago of the insatiable demand for the Bible as an article of merchandise, an officer of the Methodist Book Concern said: "Like all publishers, we have to keep watch of the sale of books in general, even the most popular, so as not to get overstocked. But this never occurs in printing the Bible. We just keep the presses steadily at work, and if we happen to find that we have 40,000 or 50,000 copies on hand it gives us no uneasiness. We are sure to sell them, and we go straight ahead printing."

The Dirtiest People in the World.

With possible exceptions in the cases of Tibet and Lapland we are compelled to admit that the English working classes are probably the dirtiest bi-peds in the world, alike in their clothes and in their persons, and that they display themselves in public and even travel by public conveyances in conditions which would not be tolerated in any other civilized country.

Nothing like English working class dirt is ever seen in public on the continent of Europe unless in its far eastern portions, and dirt is prejudicial to health not only by its direct physical operation, but in a still greater degree, by reason of the absence of self respect which it entails and which removes from the dirty man or woman at least one safeguard against drunkenness and against misconduct.—London Lancet.

Asparagus.

Asparagus, deservedly a favorite vegetable, was extensively cultivated by the ancient Romans, but was not introduced into England before 1660. In some parts of Europe the seeds are used as a substitute for coffee, and the asparagus liquor is made from the ripe berries. Asparagus is both lithic and diuretic, and its roots used to be extensively used in medicine. In some old recipe books directions are given for boiling asparagus one hour, but this is a great mistake—twenty or thirty minutes is long enough to cook it sufficiently, but there was one suggestion worth following. Instead of cutting off the white parts it advised that they be broken, saying that if they were too tough to break they were unfit to eat.

Sheep Sorrel Pie.

A Kansas editor pays tribute to the sheep sorrel pie, which was one of the luxuries of primitive Kansas. "It was dried apple pie from December until grass, or until the squaws came around with wild gooseberries. But, happy thought, with the coming of the Johnny jumpup came sheep sorrel, and, with sorghum sweetening, what lovely pies were made! Corn bread and Missouri bacon, sorghum and butter, milk, with a quarter section of sheep sorrel pie to finish up! Kansas people of this day and generation don't know what real good living is."

On the Pyramids.

It is said that Richard Harding Davis once made a joke about the pyramids that is still repeated at Shepheard's hotel, the fashionable hostelry of Cairo. Mr. Davis was studying the pyramids and a guide approached and said to him: "It took hundreds of years to build them monuments, sir." "A government job, eh?" said the novelist.

Pleasant Anticipations.

"Why can't you marry me? It's true I'm not enormously rich; still I have an income plenty big enough to support us nicely."

"Yes, but think how ridiculously small the alimony allowed out of it will be."

Not What He Meant.

"So you really think that dogs sometimes possess more intelligence than their masters?" "Certainly. I've got one myself that does!"

If the people who know us best did not deceive us pretty often we should consider them disagreeable.—Puck.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

The **RITCHIE COMPANY** Limited. BELLEVILLE.



The Only Perfect Talking Machine

The Berliner Gram-o-phone

It talks, sings, reproduces the Piano, Violin, Piccolo, Flute, Banjo, Cornet or Trombone; Full Brass Band or Orchestra; Church Choir or Chime Bells. It will play a Waltz, Lancers, Quadrille or any other dance. It will sing Hymns and Songs or repeat Sermons. It gives the popular, sentimental and coon songs, as well as selections from Grand and Comic Opera. "A child can operate it."

Berliner Gram-o-phone Records are hard flat discs—and 10 inches in diameter, made of maroon substance—will last for years.

Prices of Gram-o-phones \$15 to \$45 complete with 3 Records

Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada."

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and list of Records. Agents will exchange your old Berliner Gram-o-phone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange: for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q. FOR SALE BY

W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

The amended Alien Labor Bill, as adopted in the Commons, applies only to the United States.

It is expected that 40,000 men will be forced out of employment by a lockout in the building trades of New York.

It is stated that at least twenty municipalities in Ontario are now discussing local option, and that at the next municipal elections a large number of townships, villages and towns in the Province will vote on local option by-laws.

The fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Frankfort, met with a serious if not fatal accident Friday evening. He was assisting in drawing a wagon out of the millpond when the horses became frightened and ran away. The youth became entangled in the hind wheels and received very bad injuries to his head.

The British expedition to Tibet has been successful, and has penetrated to the Capital, Lhasa, the mysterious, has at last been reached, and the British expedition is encamped a mile from the sacred mountain of Potala, in the immediate vicinity of the Dalai Lama's private garden, and the Dalai (Grand) Lama himself has fled to a monastery eighteen miles distant.

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost bald for half."

Mrs. J. E. Fiske, Colorado Springs, Colo.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Short Hair

Lumber and Shingles FOR SALE

at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does fineest cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 150, to 300, a week should furnish fuel for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-hio Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, 20, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except against the Corporation of the City of Belleville. Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, according to quality of security. Telephone No. 195

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Co. Goro Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905, 35c.

How About Painting.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE. Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Write for samples and quotations.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER.
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.
E. F. PARKER.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and agent for Quilts Laundry.
Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McO. POTTS, M.D., C.M.
GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Late House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accouchour, Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in the State of Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Office and Residence—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and Residence—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, etc. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON.
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McCammon Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 230.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.
The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont., says: "I was totally disabled with rheumatism and kidney trouble, and could not walk; and suffered terribly for nearly three years.
The Knights of the Maccabees, of which I am a member, paid me three hundred dollars a year, total disability claim. I have sent you the certificate and receipts, which show that this is correct.
I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY CURE. After using a few bottles I was able to walk, and am now completely cured.
O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant relief in all cases of kidney and bladder diseases, and all ailments that are caused from the accumulation of uric acid.
O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in liquid form; each bottle contains a ten days' treatment, price \$2 at all druggists.
O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation; they do not gripe. Price 25c per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
23 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.



When You Buy Insurance
you should be just as particular as you would if you were buying any other commodity, even more so.
THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT are all safe and sound. Held up or deferred payments on policy holders' claims is not a charge which can be brought against the companies we represent. Better get our terms, etc.
S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent, BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c per line. Matter not in larger than ordinary type, 10c per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8.37 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 8.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wellman's Lawn Social will be held on Friday evening, Aug. 19th. This is always a most enjoyable affair, and you should not miss it.

Mr. G. G. Thrasher has removed his law office to Mr. W. S. Martin's building, south side of Mill St., opposite Mr. John Shaw's Grocery.

There has been a good advance in the price of cheese during the past week, and at the Board yesterday 8 7/16c was paid, an advance of 1/4 of a cent on last week's price.

Mr. H. S. Davy, of Toronto, organizer for the C.O.C.F., has been in town for a few days in the interest of the order, and has succeeded in adding about thirty new members to the local lodge.

Mr. T. Clement with his gang of men have been hustling the concrete walk during the week and have about completed the walk from the eastern limits to the Presbyterian Church. The work looks well.

Satisfactory crop reports have been received from Manitoba and the Territories. The weather is favorable, and harvesting will commence in about a week, but will not be general until the last week in August.

We have received a letter from Mr. Mr. Rendol Snell, license inspector, in reply to our remarks concerning the issue of shop licenses, but as it was received at a late hour yesterday afternoon, we are unable to publish it in this issue.

The executive of the Rawdon, Stirling, and Marmora S.S. Association met at Spring Brook on Tuesday last and arranged to hold a convention at Wellman's Corners on September 22nd, for which a good programme is being prepared. Further particulars will be given later.

A Harvest Home Garden Party will be given on Mr. Samuel Tanner's lawn at Ivanhoe, on Thursday evening next, Aug. 18th. The Madoc Band, display of Fireworks, and Balloon Ascension are among the attractions. Supper served on tables between 9 and 10 o'clock. Do not miss this rare treat.

Some sneak thieves have stolen a lantern and lumber from Mr. Clement, the contractor who is putting down the cement walk. Parties have also been walking on the freshly laid walk at night, causing considerable annoyance and expense to the contractor to repair the damage done. If the persons committing these depredations are caught they will be severely dealt with.

What might have been a fatal accident happened yesterday afternoon on Mill St., where they are building the concrete walk. Mr. Fred Ferguson has been engaged in drawing water for the job, and while in the act of unloading was taken suddenly ill and fell from the wagon to the ground. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and medical assistance was soon at hand. Latest reports state he is doing nicely.

Sunday night's storm was very severe in Belleville. The Ontario says that "about 6 o'clock the storm broke, and as a result the city was first buried in a sand-storm and then in a deluge of rain and darkness. Electric lights throughout the city were put out of business, caused by a tree being blown across the feed wires between Belleville and Trenton. The people who had occasion to be out after dark, and the many church attendants, found the walking very difficult, owing to the intense darkness and the wet condition of the street."

We learn that Mr. A. MacNabb, who has been G. T. R. agent at this place for the past two or three years, has resigned his position, and with his family left this morning. We are informed that he intends going to the west, and has left the service of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. MacNabb has made many friends here who will regret his departure. It is stated that the new agent appointed here is Mr. J. H. Chant, who was agent at this place some years ago. He will not take charge for a short time, and in the meantime the station is in charge of a relieving agent.

An exchange says: Too much profane and obscene language is indulged in on the streets by men who ought to and who do know better than to garish their language with such sewage. The other evening two men, who were evidently disagreeing on some minor point, caused passers-by to shudder on account of the foul language they were using. If profanity ever emphasized a point no one would object; if it rendered more lucid what the speaker was saying it might be allowable; but profanity coupled with obscenity is nothing more than meaningless babble, as senseless as the talk of the inmates of a lunatic asylum, a place where the habitual users of degraded language should be placed, to the moral benefit of the public. Obscenity in public places is punishable by law, a term in jail awaiting each conviction.

There will be service in the Baptist Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, at 2.30 p.m.

Stirling Cheese Board.
At the Cheese Board yesterday 7 1/16c boxes cheese were offered by the following factories:—
White
3 Central..... 120
4 Harold..... 80
7 Kingston..... 80
8 Marmora..... 60
9 Maple Leaf..... 100
10 Monarch..... 90
11 Shamrock..... 30
12 Spry..... 35
13 Spring Brook..... 60
14 Stirling..... 50
15 Glen..... 50

Mr. Kerr bought the whole board at 8 7/16c.
Board meets next Wednesday at 4 o'clock, p.m.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of Fairs in this district:—
Thrasher's Corners..... Sept. 17.
Stirling..... 21.
Cobourg..... 23.
Shannonville..... 24.
Marmora..... 27.
Howmanville..... 29.
Campbellford..... 30.
L'Anse..... 30.
Coe Hill..... Oct. 1.
Cobourg..... 2.
Warkworth..... 7.
Norwood..... 12.
Wooler..... 14.

The Open Season.

For the guidance of local sportsmen the following items are quoted from the Ontario game laws:
Ducks—Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.
Geese and Swans—Sept. 15 to May 1 in following year.
Grouse and Hares—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Partridge—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Pheasants and Plover—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Prairie Fowl—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Quail—Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.
Rail—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Wild Turkeys—Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.
Snipe and Woodcock—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.
Squirrels (black or grey)—Sept. 15 to Dec. 15.

These dates indicate when the game mentioned may be hunted or killed; both the opening and closing dates are included in each season.
No person not resident and domiciled in Ontario may hunt or kill any game, animal, or bird in Ontario without having procured a non-resident license.

Belleville Ontario: "The Canadian Government have established a mounted police post at the most northern point so far known in Canada, and a Belleville boy is one of the command. Constable Jack Phillips, of this city, has been ordered to the new station at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, 2,000 miles north of Edmonton, where there is nothing but Dog Rib Indians and Esquimaux. The post will most likely be a lonely one, as it is in the circle of the Midnight Sun, but the chances are that Jack will be heard of frequently from even that far northern point."

What are you doing for the world you live in? Do all your thoughts and acts begin and end with "self"? Are you steeped to the teeth every day in business that you have not a minute to ask the question, "Whose shall these things be when you are six feet under the ground?" The day will come, old fellow, when you will look back over your life and sigh as you think of what you might have done for that wife of yours or those boys you only meet three times a day now at meals. Is the game worth the candle? Is all this rush and worry really paid for by the results? Life is short enough even when it is ahead of us, but there are some men who realize to-day more than they ever did what a handful of wind even a long life is. Don't let your happiness for dust. Don't let your business or anything else rob you of the best thing life affords, the doing good to others. There is nothing in this world or the next that pays like a little regular investment of time and thought devoted to happiness and good of others.

Mr. James Bensley, an old-time circus man, and a brother of the superintendent of the Murray Canal, died at Belleville on Sunday.

Madoc village Council has levied a rate of twenty mills on the dollar, of which ten mills will be for school purposes, and ten for municipal purposes.

The council of Madoc village have for some time been endeavoring to hit on some scheme for having electric light, but so far without success. A proposition is now made to use a steam plant, provided the village will make a loan of \$5,500 to help install the plant, the loan to be repaid in ten years.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. As a rule it is only necessary to give the child a dose of castor oil to correct any disorder of the bowels. Do not use any substitute, but give the old-fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh, as rancid oil nauseates and has a tendency to grip. If it does not check the bowels, give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipency and all danger avoided. The castor oil and this remedy should be procured at once and kept ready for instant use as soon as the first indication of any bowel trouble appears. This is the most successful treatment known and may be relied upon with implicit confidence even in cases of cholera infantum. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

STRAYED

On to Lot 23, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling Bull carrying broken poke. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Geo. Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, the marriage of the bride, or a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. Jas. McKeown, of Havelock, is calling on friends in town.

Mrs. Coyne and two daughters, of Trenton, are visiting at the Kirby House.

Mrs. E. H. Anderson, of Caniflon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. McCann.

Mr. Clinton Weese and Mr. Jarman, of Bancroft, spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mrs. Thos. Booth and daughter, Hazel, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are visiting at Mr. Wm. McCann's.

Mrs. J. Patterson and Miss Pearl Patterson, of Newburg, are visiting relatives in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Wm. Whittion and daughter, Marjorie, of St. Catharines, are visiting friends and relatives in town.

Misses Minnie McWilliams, of Marmora, and Jennie Rayburn, of Tweed, are the guests of Miss Edith Conley.

Messrs. H. Kerr, W. T. Sine and E. Caverley are attending the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. now in session at Toronto.

Dr. G. W. Butler, wife and child, of Eau Claire, Wis., have been visiting relatives and friends in this section for the past two weeks.

Mr. Jos. Feeney, of Toronto, and at one time a resident of this place, has been visiting friends and relatives here and in the vicinity.

Misses Estella and Helen McManus, of Orangeville, are spending a few weeks with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John McManus.

Prof. F. R. Parker, of the State Normal School, Cortland, N.Y., with Mrs. Parker and daughter, Dorothy, are the guests of Mr. Chas. E. Parker.

Mr. W. F. Ashley, D.D.G.P., I.O.O.F., of District No. 20, left on Monday to attend Grand East convention which is in session in Toronto this week.

Master Arthur, and Misses Eva and Rosa Skinner, of Belleville, made a three weeks' visit to their uncle, Thos. Hubble, of Wellman's Corners, and returned home last Saturday.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13—On the premises, Edward St., Stirling, a quantity of Household Furniture, etc., the property of Geo. H. Conley. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

A Local Salesman

for STIRLING and surrounding territory, to represent

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals and Roses. A permanent situation, and territory reserved for the right man. Pay weekly. Handsome Outfit free. Write for particulars, and send 25c. for our pocket microscope, just the thing to use in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 500 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS WANTED

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

Will be run to stations on Can. Pac. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW

ESTEVAN and YORCKTON

From all stations on C.P.R. east of Toronto to Sharnbot Lake, inclusive, and north thereof, and all stations on Grand Trunk east of Toronto to Kingston, inclusive, and north thereof, also north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction.

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, but each person purchasing will be furnished with a coupon on which, after such person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as farm laborer, but not later than August 1st, 1904, free transportation will be given the holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pacific station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or South-west or North-west of Winnipeg, and beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

For pamphlet and all particulars and tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent.

A. H. Notman, Asst. Gen. Pass. Ag't, Toronto

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the Wm. Gray Buggies, Mikados, all trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the celebrated Dowsley springs which will not get out of shape as they get old. Will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

We have now on hand a complete stock of Harness, either hand or machine stitched, which are up-to-date in style, finish and price.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CARRIAGES,

HORSE FORKS,

CREAM SEPARATORS,

and BINDER TWINE.

We are Agents for MASSEY-HARRIS FARM IMPLEMENTS, and SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING MACHINES and ENGINES, and for FLEURY'S PLOWS.

Give us a call.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

Shop directly opposite Geo. Reynolds' Shoe Store, Stirling.

THE Popular Cash Store.
GREAT CASH SALE
—OF—
Ladies' White Underwear
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear at a great reduction. It will not pay any person to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first and have the best assortment to choose from. Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.



LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular.....	25c. now....	21c.
"	50c. ".....	39c.
"	75c. ".....	57c.
"	90c. ".....	69c.
"	\$1.00 ".....	78c.
"	1.15 ".....	93c.
"	1.25 ".....	\$1.07
"	1.35 ".....	1.09

CORSET COVERS.

Regular.....	20c. now....	16c.
"	25c. ".....	20c.
"	35c. ".....	28c.
"	45c. ".....	37c.
"	50c. ".....	39c.
"	60c. ".....	44c.
"	65c. ".....	52c.
"	75c. ".....	58c.
"	85c. ".....	69c.
"	\$1.25 ".....	99c.

WHITE SALE PERSISTENCE.

Long after many White sales, heralded abroad with blare of trumpets, have dwindled away into nothingness, our sale of White still persists. Interest in it keeps up, because the always fresh forthcoming supplies of Muslin Underwear, of the splendid White sale calibre, are there to maintain it.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular.....	\$1.25 now....	\$0.96
"	1.50 ".....	1.17
"	2.00 ".....	1.43
"	2.75 ".....	2.22

BRIDE'S TRousseau.

Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Regular 30c. now 24c.

NIGHT GOWNS.

Regular.....	\$1.00 now....	83c.
"	1.25 ".....	97c.
"	1.35 ".....	\$1.07
"	1.50 ".....	1.17
"	1.65 ".....	1.27
"	1.75 ".....	1.36
"	2.25 ".....	1.89
"	2.75 ".....	2.23

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price \$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Print Wrappers, the best that can be bought, specially for this sale, regular price, \$1.25, now 90c.

PARASOL SALE—all at a great reduction—best qualities.

Ladies' Underskirts, in Mercerized Saten, at prices that will surprise you. Ask to see these goods.

GROCERIES.

Always a fresh stock on hand, and prices the lowest.

Don't forget Milne's old stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE OK LINE

When ready to buy look for the sign of the McCormick Line—THE OK LINE

of machines which embraces binders, reapers, headers, header binders, rice binders, mowers, hay rakes, hay tedders, corn binders, corn shockers, huskers and shredders, knife grinders and binder twine. McCormick machines are fully illustrated and described in detail in a handsome book beautifully printed in colors, which will be supplied to anyone interested in harvesting machines.

N. B. WHITE.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Brantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

WHEN SICKNESS COMES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Should be Used to Bring Back Health.

Sickness comes sooner or later in the life of everyone. Many who for years have enjoyed the best of health are suddenly seized with some one of the numerous ills of life. Most of the ills result from an impoverished condition of the blood; thus if the blood is enriched the trouble will disappear. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had a greater success than any other medicine in the world in curing sick and ailing people. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, strengthen every nerve in the body and in this way make people well and strong. Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, a well-known young farmer of St. Leon, Que., proves the truth of these statements. He says: "About a year ago my blood gradually became impoverished. I was weak, nervous, and generally run down. Then suddenly my trouble was aggravated by pains in my kidneys and bladder and day by day I grew so much worse that finally I was unable to rise without aid. I consulted doctors, but any relief I obtained from their medicine was only temporary and I began to despair of ever being well again. One day I read an article in a newspaper praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I got six boxes and before they were all gone my condition was so greatly improved that I knew I had at last found a medicine to cure me. I continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and every symptom of my trouble was gone, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I think so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am never without them in the house." It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood that they cure such diseases as anaemia, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, neuritis, indigestion and all other ailments due to poor blood. But you must get the genuine bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITION.

Sacred Emblem Suffered in Storm and Gloom Results.

A disastrous cyclone, which recently devastated Moscow and the surrounding districts, has added to the gloom in Russia occasioned by the reverses in the far east. By a strange stroke of fate the cyclone caught the carriage and horses in which the most sacred emblem in Russia, the "Iversky Mother of God," was being carried. The sacred image was blown away from the carriage, the roof of which was torn off, and the driver and the image, along with the priests who accompanied it, were pitched into the dirty road. The image was recovered, but the Russian, who venerates this emblem above all others, sees in the accident the most evil omen. It has had a very distressing effect upon the people, and it is said that it is possessing supernatural powers. Strange to relate, the censors, who are usually quick to suppress undesirable news, have permitted accounts of the accident to appear in the press, so that what has occurred is known throughout the whole of Russia.

PRAYING BY MACHINERY.

"To the Yellow God, the Black God, the White God, and the Green God—Please kindly take us all up with you, and do not leave us unprotected, but destroy our enemies." Such a prayer is to be found on a Tibetan praying-wheel, says Mr. A. R. Wright. The Tibetan is a martyr to folklore, conceiving, as he does, his spiritual life to be a struggle against demons, which are just as hard to conquer as the passions and desires of his country.

A novel feature of this praying-wheel, which the Tibetan spends much of his time in turning, is that if turned the wrong way everything done before is undone. When news was received that the British expedition had invaded Tibet the natives imitated cries of animals, thinking by this means they would be able to disguise their troops. No doubt, said Mr. Wright, the cries were an incantation by the superstitious Tibetans.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS.

How the Heavy Death rate Among Children May be Reduced.

The death rate among infants and young children during the hot weather is simply appalling. For example, in the city of Montreal alone in one week, the death of one hundred and six children was recorded. Most of these deaths were due to stomach and bowel troubles, which are always alarmingly prevalent during the hot weather, and most of them were of these precious little lives might have been saved, if the mother had at hand a safe and simple remedy to check the trouble at the outset. As a life saver among infants and young children, Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home. These Tablets prevent and cure diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and all forms of stomach trouble. If little ones are given the Tablets occasionally they will prevent these troubles and keep the children healthy. The Tablets cost only 25 cents a box, and a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the home may save a little life. They are guaranteed to contain no opium or harmful drug, and are given with safety and advantage to a new born babe or well grown child. If your dealer does not keep the Tablets, send the name to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

FEATS ON CHURCH SPIRES.

DARING PERFORMANCES IN MID-AIR.

Steeple-jacks Who Risk Life and Limb in Their Hazardous Calling.

Though possessing but one arm, a Bologna tinker ascended a few days since the tower of Assinelli, a height of 350 feet, by means of the lightning rod, thereby gaining the admiration of the onlookers and the censure of the police, by whom he was hailed before the civic authorities. Similar, but even more hazardous, feats were formerly not infrequently performed by some intrepid gymnasts. St. Paul's Cathedral was often the scene of some intrepid gymnast's exploit performed by a Spaniard on a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple to the Deanery. Having climbed down the rope and made an oblique to His Majesty, the gymnast again mounted until he had attained a considerable elevation, when he executed a series of clever tumbling feats, to the wonder of the vast concourse that had assembled below, says London Tit-Bits.

A STREAMER IN EACH HAND.

Robert Woolton, who in 1789 repaired the steeple of St. Peter's, Nottingham, seized the opportunity, on his reaching the summit, to entertain with a performance on the drum the numerous onlookers, whose applause he acknowledged by drinking a bottle of ale to their health. Chichester Cathedral, too, some years previously afforded John Webb, a steeplejack engaged in making repairs, the opportunity of displaying his knowledge of some half-dozen instruments, on all of which he is said to have played with much taste and skill.

Gastronomic feats would appear to have been a specialty of Salisbury Cathedral's spire, on the summit of which, in 1665, a plumber named Handley roasted a shoulder of mutton and a couple of fowls. Again, in 1762, to celebrate the erection of a new nave, a steeplejack, one Erist, prepared, and afterwards ate, a dish of beans and bacon at the dizzy height of 400 feet. On the anniversary of the birth of reigning Grand Duke of Baden five marks and a sumptuous dinner are offered to anyone who climbs the spire of Freiburg Cathedral, that towers aloft to the height of 400 ft. A year or so back three men successfully essayed this task, and one, more temerarious than his companions, made use of a projecting iron rod as a bar whereon to give an acrobatic display to.

THE HUGE CROWD BELOW.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century one Pierre Cousin, a roving mountebank, obtained permission from the civic and clerical authorities of St. Lo, a small Norman town, to give his show on one of the towers of the town. Halfway up he erected a small platform, on which in his own person he represented the people of all nations, changing his costume with each role, and giving in pantomimic gesture the characteristic peculiarities of the country he delineated. His performance was so successful that he was afterwards to have resumed closely that of the quick-change artists we meet with nowadays.

Some years since, at Schenitz, in Hungary, the writer witnessed a bird charmer display his skill from the summit of the church. The birds employed were pigeons, which went through their various feats with marvelous docility and precision, their evolutions and gyrations around the tower calling forth enthusiastic plaudits. It transpired subsequently that the performer was a very capable fellow, and in the neighborhood and had undertaken this unusual entertainment for a wager.

A unique entertainment had for its locale the church of St. Maclou, Rouen—or rather the spire thereof, the summit of which, in 1660, marked the relation of the celebrated son, Pierre Corneille. On a small stage that had been erected the young man stepped, and in a voice that could be distinctly heard by all below declaimed from memory the great poet's "Cid."

PRaiser TO THE KING.

In a recently published book on the "Kufirs of South Africa" the author tells of the practice of the native chiefs of keeping a court praiser—what might be translated poet laureate—whose business is to go before the chief and sing his praises. Sometimes it happens that this functionary is apt to be embarrassed for lack of matter, as in the case of the Swazi King Bunu. One day he went out hunting with a hundred warriors, and after a whole day's effort he killed only one miserable hare. Yet he had to go to the court praiser in front of the king, coining out the chief of chiefs, he killed a hare. Let all the people listen. It was as big as an ox, as fierce as a lion, and as swift as a buck! The brave King Bunu killed it with his assegai. Listen, ye people! Bunu has killed a hare! Without any help the king has killed the hare! It was as terrible as a tiger, as large as an elephant; its eyes were flames of fire, and yet Bunu, the great king, has killed the hare! This long rhapsody was repeated over and over, while the king followed behind with great gravity. A sign of politeness in Tibet on meeting a person is to hold up the clenched hand and stick out the tongue.

CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASES.

STONE IN THE KIDNEYS CAN NOT STAND BEFORE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured After Years of Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 16—(Special).—While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa. Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalfe street, and in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of I was unable to get better. "Sometime ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. "I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

FREE BOOTS.

In Melbourne, as in Sydney, the "free boot" system is developing rapidly. The conditions are simple. You go to the office and purchase a book of five coupons for \$1.50. Each of these coupons has to be sold, the price being 25 cents each. Each purchaser takes his or her coupon, with \$1 to the office, and in return receives a book with five coupons, and the process is repeated, this time by five persons instead of one. The five sellers in due course represent twenty-five purchasers, who in their turn give away 125, and so on. Each seller of five tickets is entitled, on the presentation of the tickets, accompanied by five payments of \$1 each, to a pair of boots valued \$5, or boots and shoes to that amount. The idea has caught on wonderfully. In New Zealand the regular boot and shoe trade was so injuriously affected that the promoters of the new system were offered \$15,000 to leave the Colony. In Sydney they have been offered \$5,000, but to no purpose.

DOLL SOLDIERS.

The "doll army" in the Paris Army Museum contains 19,000 figures of soldiers about 2 inches high in five great cases. The armor and uniform of every military branch are represented with the utmost exactitude. The picturesque work occupied the lifetime of an old Alsatian, who fought under the "Little Corporal."

JUST ONE DAY.

Free From the Slugger Brought out a Fact.

"During the time I was a coffee drinker," says an Iowa woman, "I was nervous, had spells with my heart, smothering spells, headache, stomach trouble, and kidney trouble. I did not know for years what made me have those spells. I would frequently sink away as though my last hour had come. "For 27 years I suffered thus, and used bottles of medicine enough to set up a drug store, capsules and pills and everything I heard of. Spent lots of money, but I was sick nearly all the time. Sometime ago I was nervous. I could not hold a plate in my hands; and other times I thought I would surely die sitting at the table. "This went on until about two years ago, when one day I did not use any coffee and I noticed I was not nervous, and told my husband about it. He had been telling me that it might be the coffee, but I said 'No, I have been drinking coffee all my life and it cannot be.' But after this I thought I would try and do without it and drink hot water. I did this for several days, but got tired of the hot water and went to drinking coffee and as soon as I began coffee again I was nervous again. This proved that it was the coffee that caused my troubles. "We had tried Postum, but had not made it right and did not like it, but now I decided to give it another trial so I read the directions on the package carefully and made it after these directions and it was simply delicious, so we quit coffee for good and the results are wonderful. Before, I could not sleep, but now I go to bed and sleep sound, and a bit nervous now, but I work hard and can walk miles. Nervous headaches are gone, my heart does not bother me any more like it did and I don't have any of the smothering spells any more. You believe it? I am getting fat. We drink Postum now and nothing else and even my husband's headaches have disappeared; we both sleep sound and healthy now and that's a blessing. I am getting fat by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

TOYS FROM STREET-PAVING.

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not doing good in the process of being turned up, for the purpose of making cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors.

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Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

He was in doubt. On this particular evening he made up his mind that he would reach the spot where doubt ends or know the reason why. Thus it happened that he got a little closer to her than usual when he found that they were sitting side by side on the sofa. "Do you ever think about marriage?" he asked. "No," she replied. Of course, that was a fib. Of course, he knew that it was a fib, and she knew that he knew it. Consequently she wished that she hadn't answered so hastily, but that is so customary in a woman that it should attract no attention. "If I were a woman like you," he said, reproachfully, "I would think of it."

"Would you?" she inquired, carelessly. "Yes, I would," he asserted, aggressively. "Perhaps," she suggested, tantalizingly, "you wouldn't mind telling me just what course your thoughts would take—if you were a woman like me."

"I don't know that I can give the exact course of reasoning," he answered, fearful that he might be getting beyond his depth, "but if I were a woman like you I feel pretty reasonably sure that I would marry a man like—er—like me."

"You do?" she said, coloring a little, but still speaking in the same tantalizing tone. "Yes, I do," he returned, doggedly.

"Well, if I were a man like you," she asserted, "I wouldn't expect a woman like me to do anything of the sort until a man like you had asked her to."

It is no trick at all to hold to the course of true love after the manner once gets his bearings so long as the signals of lights continue to burn, and thus it happened that their barque sped merrily on its way.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is completely closed Deafness is the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition. Hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for literature to Dr. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. "Hall's Family Pills for constipation."

BIGGEST CARVING KNIFE.

The biggest carving knife ever manufactured may be seen at the World's Fair. This monster blade is 30 feet in length, and has an edge as sharp as a razor. It is made out of the finest steel, and the handle is a masterpiece of the cutter's art, elaborately carved and beautifully polished. It would take a veritable giant to wield a knife like this.

A German chemist removes the nicotine from tobacco by steeping the leaves in a solution of tannic acid. The tobacco is then treated with a solution of marjoram to improve its flavor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"My daughter is absolutely too young to marry," snorted old Goldrick. "Why," replied the delighted suitor, "what would you say to my taking her marriage dowry now and waiting a few years for the girl?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows.

TOYS FROM STREET-PAVING.

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved. Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not doing good in the process of being turned up, for the purpose of making cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors.

A Summer Cough

is the hardest kind to get rid of and the most dangerous kind to neglect.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic will cure you quickly and surely—clear the system, strengthen the lungs and make you well again. At all druggists, 75c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

USE—**"ISLAND CITY"** ROUSE AND FLOOR PAINTS Will Dry in 8 Hours. On Sale at all Hardware Dealers. P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples. Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices. THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited Cor. West Market and Ouellette Sts. TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY FIBRE EDDY WARE CAN BE HAD IN Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c. Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You. INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

MEDICAL CONVENTION. Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting. Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa. By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information. Beware of the man who freely gives advice. He probably wants to get rid of it. I was Cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN, Chatham, Ont. I was Cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. W. W. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont. I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. H. BAILEY, Parkdale, Ont.

FOR SALE—BRITISH COLUMBIA farms, Pemberton & Son, Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, have for sale in this fruitful and beautiful country, some carefully selected farms at reasonable prices. Send address and receive particulars. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. Agents for Sun Fire Office, North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Sun Life Assurance Co., The Anglian Syndicate of B.C.

Dyeing! Cleaning! For the best service you wish to be "BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO." Look for signs in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves. Send for catalogue to M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

Mrs. Stanyan's "I told my cook the other evening to get things mixed for the cake I was going to make." Mrs. Gadaboulsky—"Did she do it?" Mrs. Stanyan—"Yes; she had some things mixed all right." Mrs. Gadaboulsky—"What were they?" Mrs. Stanyan—"My instructions."

Minard's Liniment Cures Disinfectant. Lever's Y-Z (Wash Hand) Disinfectant Soap is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Paper gloves and stockings are now made. When finished they closely resemble wool in appearance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism. MATRIMONIAL BRIDES. They are trying very hard in the United States to make people get married by departmental edict, though with what success as yet one does not know. One instance of this laudable design is reported from Des Moines, Iowa. In the chief post-office a notice has been set up informing all whom it may concern and more particularly those with children, will receive promotion sooner than those who are unmarried.

On some of the postage-stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis the authorities have depicted Columbus gazing intently through a big telescope. As a matter of fact, telescopes were not invented till over 100 years after Columbus was born. NOTHING KILLS LIKE WILSON'S FLY PADS ALL DRUGGISTS. ISSUE NO. 33-04.

Summer Specials.

Try "Hofbrau"

Liquid-Extract of Malt. A tonic and stimulant. Special price, 2 bottles for 25c.

MONTSERRAT

"Lime Fruit Juice,"—the best lime juice made.

CROQUET SETS REDUCED.

4 ball set (boxed) only	85c.
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8 ball set (boxed)	\$1.40.

Only Three Hanging Lamps left, extension spring, decorated shades and bowls, with prisms. Regular \$5 and \$6 now only \$3.95.

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DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

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LARGE STOCK
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All Prices.

Extra Oak Tan Lace Leather,
Leather Belting,
and Rubber Belting.

HIGHEST GRADES
CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS.

Splint Lunch Baskets

All sizes and prices.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM RICHARD SOLMES, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School Teacher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William Richard Solmes, deceased, who died on or before the 17th day of June, 1904, are required to send to George Denmark, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Malinda Solmes and Executor of the will of said deceased, full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the said last day of September next, the said Executor and Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have been notified.

Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK,

Solicitor for Executor and Executor.

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E. W. BROOKS,

Glen Rose, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 35c

The Englishwoman's Latchkey.

Talking about the British aristocracy, a woman who has met it on its native heath tells me that the feminine section of it never sits out without a latchkey. We carry latchkeys over here, but we don't do it in the British way. The American woman has her key in the corner of her handkerchief or hides it under the mat or puts it in her purse along with cold cream, soap and car tickets and samples. The Englishwoman parades hers. The woman who knows her tells me that she has seen latchkeys set with precious stones and fastened to long chains. She has seen them gilded and strung from belts; she has seen them with pins on the back of them, worn as brooches. She tells me that the Englishwoman would not sooner leave her latchkey at home than her husband would his bath. The thing is possibly new to the Englishwoman and, being new, is pardoned. With us over here it is an old story. Possessing the reality, the symbol is of small moment to us. We are content to leave the latchkey under the mat.

A Philosopher as a Fisherman.

Herbert Spencer once won a curious wager. He was staying for a fishing holiday in the house of Sir Francis Powell, the president of the Scottish academy, and while angling for trout he happened to drop his eyeglasses into a deep pool of the river. In the evening he related his misadventure to his host and the guests, and said that he was prepared to bet that he would recover the pieces from the bottom of the pool. His friends declared that this was an impossible feat, but Herbert Spencer still offered to make the bet. His challenge was accepted by one of the visitors. Upon the following evening Spencer returned to the house with the missing eyeglasses. He had fastened a strong magnet on the end of his fishing line and fished for the glasses until it came into contact with their steel rims.

Floating Targets of the Sea.

Even the French and British warships that patrol the Newfoundland coast during the fishery season do not escape the danger of icebergs, crowded with men and carefully navigated though the vessels are. The ice masses serve a novel purpose for the fleets all the summer through, being used as targets for big gun practice. When a specially formidable one drifts along past St. John's a cruiser slips her moorings and runs to sea after it, pelting it with projectiles until she fires away her allowance. It is one of the sights of St. John's, the endless procession of icebergs of every size and shape that drift by day after day, charming the eye and cooling the summer atmosphere. Sometimes they ground in the harbor mouth and prevent ships entering or leaving.—P. T. McGrath in McClure's.

Palestine.

When one thinks of the great events that have taken place in the Holy Land, the multitude of cities, villages and towns, the countless millions who have been born there and whose bones now lie in its rocky ribbed hills, the small dimensions of Palestine are almost startling. West of the Jordan, where most of the historic events took place, there are only 3,800 square miles, including all the geographical divisions now called Palestine. Including the land both east and west of the Jordan, the total area is 9,840 square miles. The length of Palestine from north to south is about 150 miles. It varies in breadth from twenty-three to eighty miles.

Wanted None of His Art.

At a dinner in London, Theodore Watts-Dunton said: "It isn't generally known that Turner, the painter, and Dr. Augustus Pritchard once lived together for a year in Cheyne row. The painter and the physician had a fine garden, and they took a good deal of pride in their flowers. But the garden gate did not work well, and one day Turner, because it wouldn't open, pettishly gave orders that it be nailed up. It was thought that this odd act would enrage Augustus Pritchard, but, on being told of it, all he said was, 'Oh, well, I don't care what Turner does to the gate, so long as he doesn't paint it.'"

Colic.

Every one knows when he contracts a cold on the chest. Not so with cold in the kidneys and bowels. The kidneys, however, are the weak point in many men and women nowadays, and they may be well protected by wearing a roll of white flannel, which should be about a foot wide and go twice around the waist for winter and once for summer. Try it, reader, if you have any tendency to bladder or kidney trouble.—Exchange.

A Mean Bank.

"Mind, you've already overdrawn your account."
"What's that?"
"You haven't any more money in the bank."
"The ideal! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else."

A Philosopher.

Rivers—What do you do when you wake up in the night with jumping toothache? Brooks—I try to be thankful it isn't galloping consumption.

Trying to Forget It.

Milkins—Hello, old man! What do you think of that cigar I gave you last night? Hifkins—Don't ask me to think. I'm trying to forget it.

Let those who complain of having to work undertake to do nothing. If this does not convert them, nothing will.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman, Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular."

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Imitation may be either flattery or stupidity.

Many a large fortune has been built on a small foundation.

A mean man never seems to tire of trying to lower his record.

Too many sermons are aimed at pocket-books instead of at hearts.

Nothing takes the conceit out of a stuck-up man like a hold-up.

The trouble with some men is that they have too much room at the top.

When a poor girl is said to be pretty she is positively handsome.

A lot of men are unable to prove that the world owes them a living.

When a man can do almost anything except make a living he is dubbed a genius.

The sweetness of love's young dream often depends on the amount of taffy there is in it.

It is the limit of impertinence for a man to take shelter in an umbrella store during a thundershower.

A medical student says he has often heard of the trombone, but he can't find any reference to it in the medical books.

If a woman is permitted to talk she cares not who does the thinking.

A politician roosts on the fence because there are voters on both sides of it.

Some men admire a well-formed woman more than they do a well-informed one.

Of course your own baby is all right but that of your neighbor is a crying shame.

Love may be blind, but the girl's little brother seldom requires the services of an oculist.

You may kick, you may shatter a boom if you will, but the hopes of its owner will cling to it still.

Tight shoes cause the blood to mount to the face, yet there are young men who can't imagine why girls blush.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meatline every day of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH,

Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.

A Clever Minister.

"To the town of Norridgewock, in Maine," said a clergyman, "a strange minister once came to preach. He preached duly, and after the sermon was over he mingled with the congregation, expecting that some one would invite him to dinner. One by one, however, the congregation departed, offering the hungry minister no hospitality, and he began to feel anxious. Where was he to eat? As the last deacon was leaving the church the minister rushed up to him and shook him warmly by the hand.

"I want you to come home and dine with me," the minister said.

"Why, where do you live?" said the deacon.

"About thirty miles from here."

"The deacon reddened. 'Oh, you come and dine with me instead,' he said."

A Gypsy Prophecy.

An English magazine relates a curious instance of gypsy prophecy. The third Earl of Malmesbury, as Lord Fitzharris, was riding to a yeomanry review near Christchurch, when his orderly, some distance in front, ordered a gypsy woman to open a gate. The gypsy woman quietly waited till Lord Fitzharris and his staff rode up, when she addressed them, saying, "Oh, you think you are a lot of the fellows now, but I can tell you that one day your bones will be white in that field." Lord Fitzharris laughed and asked her whether she thought they were going to have a battle, adding it was not very likely in that case they would choose such a spot. More than forty years later the field was turned into a cemetery.

Many John Smiths.

In Latin, John Smith is Johannes Smithus; in Italian, Giovanni Smithi or Fabbroni; in Spanish, Juan Smithas; in Dutch, Hans Smiths or Schmidt or Schmitzes; in French, Jean Smeets; in Greek, Ion Skmiton; in Polish, Ivan Schmittewski; in Welsh, Ithon Schmid; in Scotch, Jean Gowans; in Russian, Jouloff Skmittowski; in Chinese, Jahon Shimmitt; in Icelandic, Jahne Smithson; in Mexican, Jontil F'Smith; in Tuscarora, Ton Qu Smit-tia.

Heroic War Measures.

Chaka, a great African native chief, trained a powerful army which was famous in war. If a regiment was beaten it was slaughtered on its return to the king's palace. If any man lost his weapon in war he was killed for cowardice. If the chief wanted to see what kind of weapons were most successful he would order a sham fight with them, in which real lives would be lost.

Editor Verses Lawyer.

A lawyer in a courtroom may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes a complaint when court has adjourned. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. And this is owing to the fact that people believe what an editor says; what a lawyer says cuts no figure.

The Place For a Pupil.

"And there is one thing about the pupil of the eye that I can't say about lots of other pupils," remarked the teacher.

"What is that?" asked the scholars in chorus.

"It is always found up around the head."

The Alien Labor Bill has passed the Dominion Parliament.

It applies only to countries which have a similar law, at present to the United States only.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada.....1.80

The Weekly Sun.....1.80
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The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80

We specially commend the Advocates as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Now is Your Chance

To Get a Bargain.

Twice a year we mark down Shoes to make room for New Goods. This month we must clear out our Summer Footwear to make room for our Big Fall Stock.

Summer Shoes Go Now!!

Ladies' Finest Dongola Toe Slippers, all this year's goods, reg. \$1.45, now.....\$1.45

Ladies' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes, reg. \$1.65 for.....\$1.20

Ladies' Finest Dong. Lace Boots reg. \$3.00 for.....\$2.25

Misses' Finest Dongola Oxford Shoes and Toe Slippers, reg. \$1.35 for 0c.

Ladies' and Girls' Fine Oxford Shoes and Slippers, in black, newest in styles, a table full at 75c. per pair.

See what we have in MEN'S BOOTS from \$1.00 up.

The best value in town in Men's Coarse Boots from 75c. up.

Don't buy a pair of Boots, Shoes or Slippers before calling on us and seeing our prices. They can't be beaten in Stirling.

If you want a really first-class pair of Hand-Made Boots come to

CEO. REYNOLDS, SHOE KING.

We pay highest price for Butter and Eggs.

HARDWARE!

My stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware is complete. I keep everything from a needle to an anchor.

SHINGLES.

Plenty of Shingles on hand from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per M.

Don't forget I handle the British Columbia red cedar shingles. These shingles are wide and will not check or warp.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dress-making; sewing; fancy work; household hints; fiction; travel; and all the latest news. Sub. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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The News-Argus

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

(is published every Thursday morning at the

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JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

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business of the commercial houses, and

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here that you want to put into a Suit of Clothes and we will send you away happy and satisfied. There is more value for you in our stock than in all the Clothing Stocks in the County. First-class Garments at second-class prices. You will find, FIT, STYLE and DURABILITY in every suit—not flash and show but sterling worth. Our reputation stands at the back of all we sell. Don't be bashful, come in and tell us the bad as well as the good qualities you find in your purchases from us.

For the Coming Man.

Have you any knee pant youngsters in your household? Do you know that we can dress them up here at small cost—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up to \$6.00.

Children's Wash Suits

75c. to \$1.50. WASH BLOUSES, 25c. to 75c.

Children's Blue Serge Suits,

3 pieces, trimmed sailor collars, real natty, \$1.00 to \$2.50—ages 4 yrs. to 7 yrs.

What's in a Hat

depends on who wears it. The amount of style and good appearance it has depends on where you buy it. We have the largest stock, carry the correct styles, and you only pay for the quality you get. Come and get acquainted with our Hats.

A Shirt Tale.

Only the happy wearer of the TOOKE Shirt can appreciate their real goodness, quality, fit and durability. The looms best productions go into these Shirts. We carry them in white and colored, hard and soft bosoms, 50c. to \$1.75.

Snap--See our Clothing Window.

Snap--See our Shirt Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Some August Bargains.

Boys' School Hats, straw, 5c.
Ladies' Hats, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, your choice for 25c.
All Millinery greatly reduced.
Prints, Muslins and Gingham, 12 1/2c., 15c. all for 10c. yd.
A lot of Dress Goods to clear at low prices.
Girls' White Lace Gloves, 18c., 20c. were 25c.
Special Values in Hose, 8c. to 45c. pair.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra heavy, seamless, 2 prs. for 25c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Lace Hose, 25c. to 45c.
Extra Heavy Canvas for tents, implement covers, etc., 15c.

3 cans Peas - 25c.	3 cans Corn - 25c.
Tomatoes - 10c.	Salmon - 10c.
Pickling Spice, per lb. 25c.	Job lot of Brooms, - 15c.
Good Jar Butter - 15c.	

Highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

C. F. STICKLE.

Of Interest to Watch Buyers.

In buying a Watch the case must always be considered, and particularly so if it's a gold filled case. The price is always guided by the amount of gold it contains, and in order to settle a dispute between the different makers, the U. S. government assay office was asked to make an assay of the different cases. That assay has just been published, and the result fully bears us out in what we always claimed, that the Wadsworth Case contains more gold than any other case to-day on the market. This is the case handled by W. H. CALDER. The above are facts that cannot be disputed. We have just received a fine line of the above goods, that for beauty of design are without an equal. Don't fail to come in and see them if you are contemplating buying.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

P.S.—"First-class goods at moderate prices" is always our motto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

SIR.—Kindly permit me to make a few observations in reply to your criticisms of me in your issues of June 2nd and Aug. 4th, as I think many of your conclusions are not based on solid facts. My appointment was announced on June 1st, and on June 2nd you publish "The appointment is not satisfactory to the temperance people of the riding, as the appointee is entirely out of sympathy with the temperance sentiment of the majority of the people." You had only one day to find out whether it was satisfactory or not. As a matter of fact I have received proofs from many of the leading temperance people, clergy and others, that the appointment satisfied them, and I believe there are few exceptions that you could name. You also say of the department "yet all appointments are made with a view to controlling the liquor traffic as little as possible." I do not think that statement is based on accurate knowledge. There must be very many appointments that you know nothing of. Dr. Chown, Temperance Secretary of the Methodist Church, speaking at one of the Conferences in June, said that the department were trying hard to enforce the law, and that several inspectors had been appointed on his (Dr. Chown's) recommendation.

In your issue of August 4th you say "It is evident that the commissioners had not sufficient back bone to stand by their former decision not to grant any shop licenses in North Hastings." I do not think the Board ever decided not to grant shop licenses, or ever in favor of such a course. Word had been received from the department that none should issue. This was pending an investigation into matters in this inspectorate. Permits were granted for three months, and in the meantime the whole question was investigated, and considered in the most thorough manner, with the result that licenses were granted, except Stirling. The Board were never in favor of cutting off all the shop licenses. Again, you say "From all the information that has reached us we are inclined to believe that the newly-appointed Inspector has used every influence in his power to have a renewal of all the shop licenses, and that the reason the one in Stirling was not granted a renewal was because the license department at Toronto sent an intimation that it would not be allowed." I used no influence whatever. I never spoke to one of the commissioners other than before the whole Board. I enquired carefully in regard to these shop keepers and found there was no need for drastic measures. There was a petition against Mr. Kerr, in Madoc, signed by 106 out of 896 of the rate payers. A number of the Council were against dropping the license and the loss thereby of about \$200 to the village until at least they had a chance to submit a by-law to the people to raise the amount of license fee, which is at present \$250. It was pointed out that the license had been fine only once in seven years, and that his conduct therefore was at least as good as the hotels. I am sorry that the News-Argus does not take the pains to have a representative at these meetings who would learn all the facts at first hand. A petition from Maynooth contained two hundred names in favor of Mr. Flynn, besides letters from the leading men of that place. Against Marmora and Bancroft there was no complaint that I heard of. I do not see how you can fairly claim "The Commissioners hold office to do the Inspector's bidding" as there was not by me the slightest wish or attempt to consider these questions other than in a straightforward, business manner. When it is considered that the commissioners receive no pay for their work, they are deserving of some sympathy rather than unmerited abuse from the public. I am,

Yours respectfully,
RENDOL SNELL,
License Inspector.
Marmora, Aug. 10, 1904.

Reply.

In reference to the statement we made that Mr. Snell's appointment "is not satisfactory to the temperance people of the riding," we did not make that statement without knowing whereof we wrote. It had been rumored that Mr. Snell was likely to get the appointment, and we were familiar with the views of leading temperance men on this possible appointment, and therefore knew when it was made that what we stated is true, and now reaffirm it. If Mr. Snell wants to find out about this let him ask the officers of the Rawdon Temperance Association, or other similar associations; and as to his statement about the clergy being favorable to his appointment, we know that the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of all the southern portion of the riding are not in sympathy with his appointment. How could they be when it was well known that Mr. Snell

had taken an active part in opposition to the local option law in Rawdon and Huntingdon, and in every way had shown himself in favor of more places where liquor might be sold instead of restricting its sale.

Mr. Snell quotes Rev. Dr. Chown; but whatever Dr. Chown may know of matters in other parts of the Province, he is totally unacquainted with the circumstances in North Hastings, not having visited it lately. The appointment of License Inspector is well known to have been made upon the recommendation of one who is opposed to all temperance reform movements, and of course the appointee is in perfect sympathy with him.

In reference to the action of the Commissioners in granting a renewal of the four shop licenses in North Hastings we have it on good authority that Mr. Snell was very anxious that these licenses should be granted, and it is even hinted that he suggested petitions to that end. The late Inspector and the Chairman both stated to us that the decision of the Board in April was that no shop licenses should issue in North Hastings; and there was no investigation in reference to them. The only investigation was held here, and we were present at that investigation, and the question of the granting of shop licenses was not considered. He says "I used no influence whatever." Did he not write to the Department at Toronto favoring a renewal of these licenses? The records of the Department will tell. Of course the petition of 106 of the most prominent and influential ratepayers of Madoc was of no account. The fact of a liquor seller not having been fined but once is no evidence, as we know that there have been hundreds of violations of the law by other parties and fines, simply because of the trouble and uncertainty of securing sufficient proof. As to knowing the facts of the case, we claim that we do know them sufficiently well to substantiate all that we have stated, notwithstanding the special pleadings of the License Inspector.

Anson News

From our Correspondent.

Miss Lott, of Sidney, was the guest of Mrs. R. Hoard last week.

Mr. E. D. McConnell returned to Bancroft on Saturday last to resume his duties as principal of the public school there.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of Buffalo, N.Y., is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Weaver.

Miss Hattie McMullen, after spending a few days at her home, returned to Colborne on Monday last.

Rumors of a wedding here. Miss Alma and Ina Shetler, of Marmora, spent Sunday with Mrs. W. Smith.

Miss Nettie Brown, of Sidney, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Lawrence.

Mr. Bruce McMullen, of Halloway, accompanied by his mother and little daughter, Helen, spent Sunday at Anson.

A number from here took in the excursion to the 1000 Islands.

Mrs. T. Hubbel and children, of Syracuse, N.Y., visited relatives at Anson last week.

Misses Minnie and Margaret McMullen returned to L'Amable on Monday last.

A number from here intend going to the Northwest on the 25th.

Miss Lena McConnell, of Madoc, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. N. McConnell, last week.

Mrs. Patterson and daughter, Pearl, of Newburg, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Joe Burke, and Misses Ida and Maud Burke were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. McMullen.

The annual report of the Provincial Bureau of Mines states that the total mineral production for the year 1903 was over \$12,000,000. A big increase in nickel production is reported.

Miss Evangeline Booth, Territorial Commissioner for the Salvation Army in the Dominion of Canada, has been ordered to hold herself in readiness for a new appointment. She will leave Canada in November.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall." AUGUST SALE.

Go to a friend for advice; go to a woman for pity; go to strangers for charity; but for the very best Dry Goods and Clothing at lowest prices, always go to "Sterling Hall," and you will not be disappointed.

NEW BORN BARCAINS.

No. 1 size Satin Back Velvet Ribbon, all colors,	3c. yd.
No. 2 size " " " " " "	5c. yd.
2 oz. pkts. Saxony Yarns, leading colors,	10c. pkt.
Orkney Shetland Floss, " " full weight pkts, at	8c. pkt.
No. 9 All Silk Ribbon, leading colors, at	5c. yd.

LADIES' GOLF JERSIES.

The newest styles in White, Navy, Cardinal and Black at least prices—Leaders at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GIRLS' SWEATERS—Specials in Navy and Cardinal at \$1.25 each.

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies of good taste, and fashionably inclined will appreciate a visit to our Dress Goods Department. A succession of early shipments enables us to offer August buyers a complete assortment of the most fashionable up-to-date fabrics. In Blacks, Priestley's Celebrated Goods are shown in newest weaves. Have a look:—

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL—New 36 inch All Wool Flaked, in Navy, Grey, Green and Brown, regular value 35c., on sale at 25c. yd.

BARGAIN COUNTER—Still a few ends left of 50c. Cashmeres, etc., clearing at 25c. yd.

WAISTINGS.

Many of our early Fall Waistings are already in stock. The patterns are quite new and effective, all wool and wide, at 35c., 50c., 75c. yd.

For Dressing Sacques, etc.

Cotton Eiderdows, 28 inches wide, in Blue and White and Cardinal and White combinations at 25c. yd.

Heavy Fancy Panné Velvets at 18c. yard.

North-West Outfitting.

A word of advice to young and old who have an eye to Western travel, is now in season. Protect yourselves from the Western winds, and your purses from high prices by making your purchases at "Sterling Hall." The largest assortment and best values are assured.

Men's Wool Sweaters, Navy, Cardinal, Black, fancy, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 50c., 75c., \$1.00.
Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear at 70c. suit.
Wool and Fleeced Knit Top Shirts at 50c. and 75c.
Heavy Tweed Pants at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Heavy Pea Jackets at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.
SOX SPECIAL—3 pairs Heavy Wool Sox regular value 25c. pair for 50c.
Heavy Work Boots at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

CROCKERY.

We have on sale very special values in 97 piece Dinner Sets at \$7.00, \$10.00 and \$12.50.

TOILET SETS—10 pieces at \$2.25 to \$7.00.

FANCY LAMPS—Exceptional values, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.

GROCERIES.

COOKS COOK IN COMFORT when the supplies they use come from "Sterling Hall's" Grocery Department,—because they know the qualities are right—so are the prices.

Plenty of Quaker Canned Corn and Tomatoes at	10c. can.
" Rich Red Salmon at 12 1/2c. and	15c. can.
" No. 1 Mustard in 1 lb. jars at	25c.
" Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for	25c.
" Vanilla Bar Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
" Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.
" Iced Lemon Biscuit, 3 lbs. for	25c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS fresh every week.

Cooking Butter, in rolls, at 10c. lb. Good Butter, in small jars, at 15c. lb.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Summer Shoes at Cost

There will be enough hot days in which to wear Low Cut Shoes. We have some excellent shoes in stock, that will give you both comfort and coolness during the hot weather. They are better on your feet than on our shelves, and we need the room for the large New Stock of Fall Goods now coming forward. To make the Summer Shoes go with a rush we have cut prices to the bone. Come and see, you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

We are Headquarters for HAND-MADE BOOTS. Leave your order now and avoid the rush. Prices reasonable.

Repairing done while you wait. Rips sewed free on all boots bought at this store.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 35c.

The Gunboat's Return...

The "Okushiri" steamed into the bay, and landed her crew—all, that is, save one, Enashi, the sweetest of Love Bird.

"Poor little Love Bird!" sighed Kitau.

But Love Bird—it was Brankson, who had this christened the dainty Japanese maid—did not even sigh. She had left the Legation, where she was employed, with a joyfully overflowing heart to meet her love; she returned with a heart bound as with death.

A jaquered box held her few maiden secrets. Within the box was another, small and circular, containing two fat pastilles.

Brankson, the guest of the Minister, opened a similar box, only this was full to the brim with the pastilles. He had found her one day plying ineffectively into the larger box, toying playfully with the contents, and he had pounced upon her with a giant's yell, and had said, "If ever I catch you fingering my belongings again, I will make you swallow one of those pastilles, and then, Love Bird, you will die. Those things are poison. Do you want to die a sudden death?"

She had shuddered at the thought. But now Enashi was dead, and the sweetness of life was gone. She swallowed the pastilles—both.

Exactly two hours later Kitau limped recklessly to the door of the Legation compound just as Brankson rolled out of a rickshaw. Kitau pounced upon him with a wondrous tale.

"Happy little Love Bird!" replied Brankson. "So her love is alive, after all—picked up by one of your torpedo-boats, and landed an hour ago—eh? You mean Enashi?"

A message and a muffled label of voices from an inner room sent him racing to the scene of Love Bird's agony.

She was lying on the floor, still, straight, bathed in an awful pallor. "Love Bird," he cried, "I've got to wake you! Enashi has come back! He is in Yokohama! Wake up, little Love Bird! Don't you hear me? Don't you?"

He swung on his heel, and appealed to his shrinking, terror-stricken companions.

"What has happened?" he demanded. "Why did Love Bird die? Has anyone gone for the doctor? Can't somebody explain?"

The British Minister walked in. "I had a mind to spare you, Brankson," he said; "but perhaps you ought to know the truth. I found this box in the girl's hands. It tells its own tragedy."

He handed Brankson the little round box that on its gilded label bore the dread legend, "Pastilles—Poison."

The second word was written in pencil, in Brankson's handwriting, and was in Japanese.

Brankson glanced at the box, found it empty, stood for a moment in pondering uncertainty, then flung the box across the room.

"Love Bird—Love Bird!" he cried, as he raised the Japanese maid in his arms and shook her. "What folly is this? Wake up, you little simpleton! You're not dead; you're only frightened awaiting the end that, thank Heaven, is not due yet! Come, child, throw off your stupor! You're a silly little goose, and you stole my pastilles; but you are no more poisoned than I am. I told you a lie because I didn't want all my dyspepsia cure chewed up for sweets. Do you hear, you little simpleton? Open your eyes, and—"

Slowly, timidly, but half believing, Love Bird opened her almost shut eyes.

"Am I not poisoned?" she whispered. "And is it true that Enashi has come back?"

Brankson's pen of laughter answered both questions in the glad affirmative.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Nabs of Knowledge Which You Should Learn.

In some parts of Berlin there are special public houses for women. Great Britain has 1,951,000 domestic servants, earning £68,500,000 per annum.

Soldiers in the Italian army are allowed two hours in the middle of the day for a nap.

Japan is the only country in the world which has never been subdued by any foreign enemy.

The largest window in Britain is the east window in York Cathedral. It is 75 feet high and 82 feet wide.

The average life of horses in the British cavalry is just five years, but the Army Service draught horses last half as long again.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is nearly 6,000 miles long, and cost, in rough figures, \$500,000,000. The first soil was turned in 1893.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 920 human heads, representing every known race of people on the globe.

It is considered that Japanese men are among the needworkers in the world, their only equals being the women of Russia.

In the schools of Rhenish Prussia a change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of children who arrive with wet feet.

Official statistics show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of six and fourteen receiving absolutely no education.

Six hundred thousand acres of India's land is used by the Government for the cultivation of opium, the great bulk of which goes to China.

The death-rate at Santiago de Cu-

ba under Spanish rule was 187 per 1,000. Now, under American sanitation, it has fallen to twenty-two.

Wages are very low in Spain. Farm laborers get about \$1.50 a week. The women who work in vineyards do not get more than 15 cents for ten hours' work.

The Marquis of Breadalbane owns a service of gold plate which is one of the finest in the world. It is valued at \$600,000. That of Lord Rothschild is worth about \$800,000.

Lionesses frequently perfume themselves with lavender. There is, it is said, no record of a lion ever having attacked a trainer who had taken the precaution of using this perfume.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species, while the flora of the entire continent of Europe only embraces about 10,000.

The greatest depth of the ocean as yet known is eight and three-quarter miles. This distance was measured between the Island of Tristan da Cunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Platte.

The largest tree in the Eastern Hemisphere, if not in the world, is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mount Etna. The circumference of the main trunk at 60 feet from the ground is 212 feet.

A spectator in a Japanese theatre, on payment of a small extra fee, is permitted to stand up and the person behind him cannot object, although the latter's view of the performance is obstructed.

To foster a spirit of content among working men, the Town Council of Wiesbaden intends conferring scraps of the value of 2s. 6d. each on workmen who have served one employer for at least twenty years.

The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that anyone clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a robe of the same material, may bear the intense cold of an Arctic's winter's night.

The body of a Tyrolean guide, who fell into a crevasse on the glacier of Grossglockner, in the Austrian Alps, thirty years ago, has been found in a remarkable state of preservation at the foot of the glacier.

Sir Richard Sankey estimates that Ireland's bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal, and he advocates creating power for various industries by converting the fuel into electricity on the spot.

A recent census of China shows that that country, crowded with "teeming millions," has a population of 103 to the square mile. Belgium has 220 to the square mile, Great Britain 180, and Germany 105.

A scientist told the Belfast Natural History Society, that there are 2,000,000 gulls in the United Kingdom, and during the herring season each consumes 200 fry per day. If all the fry reached maturity they would be worth \$120,000,000.

The Los Islands, ceded by England to France, got their name through the engravings of an engraver. The Portuguese charts described them as Los Bolos, but the engraver who copied from them omitted the noun and only reproduced the article.

The condition of the village schoolmaster in Russia is not to be envied. The case is reported of a master who has been in one school for thirteen years, a married man of thirty-five, with five children. His annual salary is 200 roubles, or about \$100.

The daily rations of a Russian soldier in the field are 2½ lbs. of bread or 1½ lbs. of biscuit, 1 lb. of meat, and, for making soup, 4 ozs. barley groats, 2 ozs. of dried vegetables, and 3 ozs. of flour. Then salt, pepper, tea and sugar are given out in the usual quantity.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the State and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family where board and clothes are provided until the fourteenth birthday.

The Eskimoes now have their own translation of the Bible, which has taken 150 years to complete. The Norwegian pastor, Hans Egged, who went to Greenland in 1721, towards the close of his life began the work, which was completed and published by the Bible Society of Denmark.

THE BASHFUL MAN'S ORDEAL.

It was difficult Mr. Dodd's opportunity to hear a famous preacher in an equally famous church, so, although he knew that he should be obliged to leave the place shortly before twelve o'clock in order to catch his train, he decided to hear a music as possible of the service. The usher ignored the visitor's whispered plea for an inconspicuous seat, and proceeded to escort him up the broad central aisle—whither Mr. Dodd remembered ever afterwards as being about four miles long—to a seat only three rows from the front.

Long before the time for the sermon poor Mr. Dodd began to nerve himself for the long trip down the aisle. It was twelve o'clock and the sermon was well under way before the troubled listener finally managed to make a summer sufficient courage to make a dash for the door, and, with every effort, he faced the congregation and began to tip-toe down the aisle. Before he had taken three steps he discovered to his horror that his left shoe was creaking with an ominous creak that increased in volume with every step. The visible amusement of the congregation.

His countenance became suffused with blushes. It was not a warm day, but by the time Mr. Dodd had reached the door perspiration stood in beads on his forehead and his collar showed signs of wilting. As the door closed behind him he gave a long sigh of relief and unburdened himself to a letter in the vestibule.

"By the way," he exclaimed, as he mopped his crimson brow, "I wouldn't do that again for five dollars!" But he had to do it for less than that. The very next morning the color receded from his countenance and he turned pale green.

"By Jove!" he groaned, "I've got to go back after my hat!"

Patience—"You say a cloud has come into his life the size of man's hand?" Patience—"No, I believe it is about the size of her papa's foot!"

help of any sort, in within eight. There is no use taxing your strength. Unite all your energies on keeping yourself and your man aloft, and assistance will be rendered to you in ample time. I have known more than one good swimmer to become exhausted and drown by thus needlessly working himself.

If you go to the rescue in a boat, do not pull your man over the stern and side, and do not let him try to scramble over the boat at either point. The bow is the only safe place. Haul a man over the side and the boat is likely to capsize. Haul him over the stern and the same thing is likely to happen. Besides, he is likely to receive serious injury from being dragged over the rudder and iron rudder-pin. To pull a man up to the boat hand him an oar, or, better still, catch his clothes on a boat-hook, and, if when he reaches the boat he frantically persists in trying to get aboard, knock him on the head and stun him.

PAYS TO BE RULER.

Prince Is Taxed by People of His Principality.

A people who tax their Prince. A country, almost unknown, in the very heart of central Europe. An independent principality of sixty-eight square miles. It is in the eastern Alps, bordering the upper Rhine. Hemmed in by Switzerland and Austria, and but a few miles from the German frontier, it has been independent for over two centuries, and was forgotten by Bismarck, so runs the local peasantry, in the reorganization following the Prussian wars with Austria and France.

It is not tucked inaccessible away. Thousands of travellers on their way to Innsbruck, have seen from the train the towering mountains of the little State. Others, on their way to Davos-Platz, have glanced at a distant little town, at the foot of a castle rock, without suspecting that they were looking at one of the capitals of Europe.

There is no military service. There is no military debt. There is a nominal tax, only a tenth as large as that of Austria. The ruling Prince gives freely for the good of the people out of his huge private fortune. So far from deriving any revenue from his principality he pays heavily for the pleasure of holding it.

Following the close of the war between Austria and Prussia, in which Liechtenstein allied itself with Austria, there came another grave protest. The citizens were weary of the expense of a standing army, an army which, consisting of eighty men, with a Captain and a trumpeter, had bravely marched toward the scene of hostilities, but too late to arrive before the war had come to its end.

There is now a written Constitution. There is a Parliament of fifteen members. Three members are named by the Prince. Twelve are elected by the people, every man in Liechtenstein over 24 years of age having a vote. The little body meets once in every year and remains in session for several weeks, engaged in the very attenuation of discussion of petty things.

It is Lilliput ruled by its Gulliver. And although, on account of the fiscal arrangement, Austrian coins and stamps are generally used, the Prince's personal pride in his possession has led him to have his own stamps and coins as well, bearing his name and face and title.

And there is another touch to add to the unlikeness of it all. Coming to Vaduz only at infrequent intervals, and busied as he is at his private estates or at Vienna—for, besides being Sovereign Prince of Liechtenstein, he bears an Austrian title by virtue of which he is a member of the Austrian House of Lords—he can at any time call up his principality by long distance telephone.

MEAN TRICKS OF BIRDS.

CHEAPLY EARNES REPUTATION FOR VIRTUE.

Cuckoo Is a Murderer, Thrush a Song Pirate, and the Dove a Humbug.

The truth is, however, that for sheer blackguardism, depravity, and sheer vulgarity, the bird kingdom would be hard to beat. It is generally the birds that enjoy the best reputations amongst average people, too, that are really the most despicable, says Pearson's Weekly.

Take the cuckoo, for instance, who enjoys such universal popularity for the sole reason that he sings the earliest and one of the duldest songs in the bird music catalogue. He is a ruffian and a brawler. His "cuckoo" cry doesn't mean that it has come to tell us the glad tidings of Spring, but is simply an announcement to other birds that trouble is about to begin.

The female cuckoo dumps her eggs into the nest of some other bird that comes handy, generally selecting that of a hard-working bird with a large family of its own to keep.

CUCKOOS MAKE FALSE LOVE.

This bird, of course, being good-natured, and probably thinking the new egg is of its own family, hatches it out, gives the young board and lodging, and rears it like a mother.

Young cuckoos being greedy birds, scoop home all the best food for themselves, and ultimately oust altogether the rightful children of the nest-hole. They sometimes finish up by murdering their kind foster-mother. The cuckoo is a bore, a boor, and a betrayer. He makes passionate love to other young cuckoos, but never follows up his proposals by offers of marriage. In fact, the cuckoo doesn't set up housekeeping at all, but sponges all the time on other birds.

Another mean trick adopted by the cuckoo is to trade on her strong resemblance to the hawk. The hawk, another blackguard—is a terror to all other birds, and the cuckoo, knowing this, apes the look and manner of flying of the hawk, in order to frighten birds away from their nests. When she has got them clear out of sight, she dumps the eggs in question, and leaves them there.

DOVES ARE HUMBUGS.

Another dismal little humbug is the dove or wood-pigeon, who trades on his soft, love-like appearance to gain the good opinion of human beings. In reality, the wood-pigeon is a distressing thief, eating, as he does, the pick of the gardener's and farmer's seeds.

The crow is called by the thoughtless "farmer's friend." A pretty friend, indeed, is this sanctimonious old humbug. While he is mooning about the fields, pretending to be looking for wire-worms, those pests of the earth, he is really after the grain. The crow, too, is not above murder of the most revolting type. During last summer one of them was seen engaged in pecking out the brains of a lark. Even the naughty rooks were flying round cawing with indignation.

For vulgar vanity, it would be difficult to beat the bower-bird of New Zealand. He should be called the bower-bird. So fond are these creatures of display, that they steal every glittering object within sight—shells, stones, and even articles of jewellery out of residents' houses. One New Zealander actually discovered

A WATCH AND CHAIN

amongst the possessions of a bower-bird.

A receiver of stolen goods, which it has not the energy to thief itself, is the mackerel-gull of New Zealand. The oyster-catcher procures tasty morsels from the deep, only to find them swooped up by the bigger monster.

Gannets of the Bass Rock go in for extensive thieving, and are generally bad. They deliberately steal each other's sea-weed while engaged in nest-building, and, sometimes, these thefts lead to the most bloodthirsty struggles. Two gannets have been seen dropping thousands of feet down into the sea, struggling all the while for an absurd piece of sea-weed.

There are many music plagues amongst the so-called songsters of the skies. The wren-neck gets so low down in its piracy that it actually mimics the cuckoo. The starling carries on its piracy on something like a wholesale scale. It mocks the peewit almost to the life.

CANARIES ARE QUARRELSONE.

Finally, one word about the much-reputed canary. A gentleman once purchased two valuable canaries for \$25 the pair. He treated them kindly, and gave them a good home, and was fattening them up for show purposes, at some little trouble and expense. The reward he got for this was to find that one day the birds had killed each other.

For some reason or another the hen canary, which had not much of a voice, seemed to object to the strenuous singing of her mate, and indicated the fact. The cock canary, reified, and angry notes ensued, finally leading to a pitched battle. In the end, each had poked at the other's throat with murderous results. The canaries had lived together for many months in seeming happiness, only to turn on each other in this shameless way.

He (returning from a tour round the world) "Awfully ugly beggars, the Chinese. Why, I was considered quite a good-looking chap out there." She (absently) "Really?"

Fella—"I have a photograph taken every year since I was twenty." Stella—"I suppose the photographer who took the first one has been dead a long time."

THE FREAKS OF BULLETS.

ARMY SURGEON'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Wonderful X-rays Have Saved Hundred of Lives Already.

It is perfectly true, I believe, that the Japanese soldier is using a bullet of smaller calibre than has ever been used before in war, said an Army surgeon to the writer; and it is no doubt equally true, as reported, that Russian soldiers shot clean through the body with one of these tiny bullets might go on fighting for hours and scarcely even know that they have been hit; but when they tell us that these bullets often leave no marks of entry or exit—well, I draw the line there.

The modern bullet is a very remarkable thing, and some of its funny ways, which I witnessed in the late American-Spanish War, I should set down as freaks of the imagination if I had not seen them with my own eyes. Take this case for example. One man was shot completely through the body from side to side by a Mauser bullet; both lungs were traversed, but he had no symptoms, not even bleeding, and all that was visible was a tiny red spot where the bullet had entered the body and a similar tiny spot where it had come out. This man actually did not know that he had been hit at all, and if his leg had not been broken by a second bullet he would never have been in hospital at all.

Now, I scarcely think a man could survive if he is so completely shot through the heart, though I think that he might if the bullet struck the heart just as it was drawn hard together in its closest contraction; if the heart were on the other beat, and therefore distended and softer, it would probably be so lacerated that

DEATH MUST ENSUE.

I recall one case where a man was shot through the breast on the left side, the bullet entering about a quarter of an inch below the nipple and passing out at the back, shattering the shoulder-blade. In this case the surgeons all agreed that the bullet had passed through the pericardium or covering of the heart, and more than one declared that the heart itself had been penetrated. On yes, the man lived right enough—indeed, his life was never in any danger.

Talking about freaks of bullets, in one case I remember the bullet entered the left chest, passed through the body and out of the abdomen, then went through the air for a foot or so and landed in the right thigh, about half-way to the knee. In another case a man was wounded in the shoulder by a Mauser bullet, which ploughed its way around the chest under the deep muscles and lodged in the left arm, shattering the humerus. This was a puzzler—a wound in the right shoulder, but no bullet; the bone of the left arm broken, but no wound to be seen. However, thanks to the X-rays, the bullet was located in sixty seconds.

What hundreds of lives these wonderful rays must have saved already, by the way, and what agonies of pain instead of spending hours, it may be, in probing for a bullet and perhaps never finding it, the X-rays will discover it for us with unfailing accuracy in a few seconds or minutes—the time ranging from five seconds for a wound in the hand to perhaps a quarter of an hour for a bullet deeply embedded in the body.

THE MODERN BULLET

is, as I have said, a most remarkable and, indeed, an unaccountable thing. If you fire a Mauser bullet into a bag of sand, a can of water, or a dead body, the shattering effect is terrible; but fire at a living body and a similar bullet will pass through as cleanly as a scalpel, leaving but a tiny mark of entry and a boring a hole as neatly through a bone as if it had been drilled.

Mauser bullets fired experimentally into the skulls of dead men splintered them into fragments; and yet they pass through the skull of a living man making just two tiny holes. A remarkable thing, too, is that a man may be shot through the brain and yet live to tell the tale, though naturally the majority of men thus shot die, chiefly through the poisoning of foreign matter brought into the brain with the bullets.

It is a curious fact that a man has a better chance of living when a bullet has passed clean through his chest than when the chest is opened and the bullet remains. In many of the former cases, barring severe hemorrhage, the symptoms are often mild, some of the patients being carried off to bed for a few days only—London Tit-Bits.

"Does this baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family. "No," replied the baby's disgruntled little brother. "He doesn't need to. Doesn't need to talk?" "No. All he has to do is yell, and he gets anything there is in the house that's worth having!"

"Mr. Bass," said the hostess, "won't you oblige me with one more song?" "Oh, really?" replied the eminent bass. "The hour is so late I'm afraid my singing will disturb the neighbors." "Never mind that. They've got a dog whose howling disturbs us at night."

Claude—"Miss Ederleigh looks like a woman who has suffered." Maude—"Yes, poor girl! She has suffered a great deal because of her mistaken belief." Claude—"Indeed! And what in her belief?" Maude—"That she could wear a No. 8 shoe on a No. 6 foot!"

Do Aubert—"I am thinking seriously of donating one of my paintings to some public institution. Which one would you suggest?" Criticize—"Well, it strikes me that the Home for the Blind would be the most suitable."

Few men would care to be done by as they try to do others.

PASSING OF THE BRITON

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO RE-VIVE HIM.

British Parliamentary Committee Makes Some Recommendations.

The report of the British Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration was issued in London recently.

The committee make no fewer than fifty-three recommendations of which the following are a selection—

OVERCROWDING.

The committee believe that the time has come for dealing drastically with this problem. They advocate an experimental effort by the local authority in certain of the worst districts, in the direction of fixing a standard and notifying that after a given date no crowding in excess of such standard would be permitted.

ALCOHOLISM.

The committee believe that more may be done to check the degeneration resulting from "drunk" by bringing home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking. To this end they advocate the systematic, practical training of teachers to enable them to give rational instruction in schools on the laws of physical evils caused by drinking. At the same time, the committee cannot lose sight of the enormous improvement which has been effected in some countries, and might be effected in this country, by wise legislation.

FOOD AND COOKERY.

For the purpose of bringing home to the people the importance of properly selected and carefully prepared food, there is much room for training of a socially educative character among girls and young women. Continuation classes for girls beyond school age should be organized, attendance at which should be compulsory, subject to the exercise of judicious discretion on the part of the school authority.

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

It is desirable that more attention should be given with the assistance where possible, of voluntary agencies, to organizing games for school children, and for that purpose much greater use should be made both of school and public playgrounds than at present. But the committee are of opinion that no scheme of games alone can ever be made general enough to supply the place of methodical physical training.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

The committee recommend that a bill should be brought before Parliament at an early date, having for its object: (1) To prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children below a certain age; (2) to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes in sweet shops and other shops frequented by children.

In conclusion, the committee declare that they do not rely upon a large measure of legislative assistance; the law, they say, may with advantage be altered and elaborated in certain respects, but the pathway to improvement lies in another direction. Complacent optimism and administrative indifference must be attacked and overcome, and a large-hearted sentiment of public interest take the place of timorous counsels and sectional prejudice.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

War Has Caused it to Fall Off Very Greatly.

Some idea of the extent to which traffic between Russian inland railway centres and Russian ports of export has decreased in consequence of the war may be gleaned from the fact, officially admitted, that nearly 200,000 tons less were carried over Russian railways in the year last May than during May of last year. The fall is almost one of 25 per cent.

From official statistics, again, it appears that the aggregate quantity of goods carried from various parts of the empire to the western land frontiers of Russia alone was less for the same month of last year by nearly 40 per cent. On several of the main lines in the empire, military traffic has undoubtedly increased, though not to an extent sufficient to make amends for the extraordinary decrease in private traffic. Even where military traffic has increased, particularly on the lines running into and out from Moscow, a large part of the work is done by soldiers. The average workman, therefore, has derived little benefit from it.

On the railway between European Russia and in Poland alone it is computed that 60,000 railway hands have been discharged in four months. The number of laborers and artisans throughout the empire thrown into idleness during the same period owing to conscription, moreover, and the closing of works and factories is estimated at from 800,000 to 400,000, the bulk of whom are not likely to find remunerative employment until the end of the war. Meanwhile, some thousands are unemployed.

SOON CURED.

Doctor—"Good morning, Mr. Lover, what can I do for you?" Mr. Lover—"I—I called sir, to—to ask for the hand of—of your daughter."

"Hump; appetite good?" "Not very."

"How is your pulse?" "Very rapid when—I am with her; very feeble when away."

"Troubled with palpitation?" "Awfully when I think of her."

"Take my daughter. You'll soon be cured. Half-a-dollar, please."

Housemaid—"Doctor, what can I do for these inflamed eyes?" Doctor—"Rest them. Don't look through a single keyhole for two weeks."

Crop reports from Manitoba and the Northwest are favorable. The weather has been dry and warm, and harvest operations have been in progress during the week, and will become general in a few days. Government reports state the average wheat yield in Manitoba will be 24 bushels per acre. In some places the yield will be forty bushels per acre.

Details of the great naval battle off Port Arthur on Wednesday last prove that it was one of the greatest sea fights in modern history. The Russian battleship *Czarewitch* made a gallant fight against desperate odds, and was so battered as to be unseaworthy. She took refuge in the German port of Tsing Tau, China, and formally lowered her flag, and is now out of service until the war is ended.

The Prohibition Question.

A Toronto despatch to the Montreal Witness says:—

Intimate friends of the Hon. G. W. Ross state that a measure will be introduced in the Ontario Legislature at its next session for another temperance referendum to take place six months after the provincial general elections. This time, instead of the Manitoba prohibition bill being submitted, the act to be voted on is to be the Ross Government control bill. A Liberal organizer was in Port Hope a few days ago securing pledges of temperance workers there to support the proposed government control referendum. The Temperance Legislation League and W. C. T. U. officials are opposed to the move, which they attribute to political exigencies.

Adulterated Foods.

Disgraceful State of Affairs Shown by Public Analysis.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur will shortly make an example of manufacturers, importers and storekeepers throughout Canada who have been defying the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act by unloading on the unsuspecting household articles of food that are not what their labels purport. As a rule the mixing is resorted to so as to eke out an increased profit. Sometimes the substitutes are harmless. In other cases the mixture is positively injurious to the health of the consumer. In either case, however, the law is intended to ensure a purchaser obtaining what he orders.

A recent analysis of jellies and jams showed that only four samples out of 74 were genuine, 55 were classed as adulterated, and five as doubtful. The examination includes samples of raspberry, strawberry, plum, peach, and miscellaneous jams and jellies, and revealed the presence of many substitutes, and glucose, coal tar, dyes and salicylic acid.

An analysis of ground peppers, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, allspice and mixed spice showed only 88 pure out of 188. There were 93 adulterations and seven doubtful. The test showed that the spices were mixed with stone, husks, shells, and sweepings, charcoal, hair, chips and dirt. The minister will institute proceedings, first, to punish the adulteration of jam and jelly. Hereafter, instead of having samples collected of the retailers alone, the departmental officers will visit the premises of manufacturers and importers who are suspected of having a hand in the fraud, as well as the merchants with whom housekeepers come into direct contact.

Natural and Moral Wrongs.

By our sense of fitness we observe that in the universe and the constitution thereof there are essentially natural wrongs. These wrong features or elements of the universe, there is no doubt, have a purpose in the economy of things. Though this may be so, we are only to judge by what we perceive and know. From the subjective aspect therefore we observe what we may call wrong elements in the constitution of things, and as we see these wrong elements to be inherent in nature we are prone sometimes to think that they are fundamental and essential in the constitution of the universe. Philosophers tell us that there could be no such thing as right without wrong; that nothing is actually known except by comparison or contrast, and if there were no wrongs then rights, as such, could never be recognized. This explanation of the flaws in nature were we wont to scout as an absurd curtailment of the omnipotence of God over his economy. Wrongs are here, however, and for the sake of clearness let us observe a couple of instances. A city which had increased to great dimensions a few years ago, on the island of Martinique, had so increased according to natural laws of development (The human race is part of nature itself and therefore a natural development.) Instantly, by a natural convulsion, all that years had accomplished was suddenly swept out of existence. Such a catastrophe, from our standpoint, is a great natural wrong. Nature was at war with itself. Terms of an international treaty infringed, perhaps by accident, may terminate in a great loss of life and a bloody war by land and sea. That which required years to evolve may in an instant be dissolved. Such examples of conflicting elements in nature strike us as great natural wrongs. They are subversive of natural development and a great waste of natural energy. These great natural or social wrongs are not the outcome of human volition, but of natural accidents or phenomena. They militate against an

idea of a Divine economy. Wrongs of a similar nature may be traceable in another sphere, in that of moral life. Moral wrong, as distinguished from natural wrong, is sinful in nature. Natural wrongs are pervasive of the moral order of God's human creation. They differ in origin and somewhat in nature, but they are the same principle acting in different conditions of circumstances. The one has its origin in phenomena, the other has its origin in human volition. The one is an accident, the other is intentional in the highest sense. For the one we are not accountable, for the other we are accountable.

The parties responsible for this depraved social condition are the governing elements of society, those whom Thos. Carlyle styles the "governing aristocracy." Behold the external forces of sin, producing elements in our land, and for that matter, all over our so-called Christian world, which these governing aristocracies allow to exist, nay, encourage. Go into our towns and cities and see the degrading institutions advancing in their degrading ways under the very eyes of our governing aristocracy. Governments are obviously mammoth wrong-shippers, and for the sake of filthy lucre with which to keep the wheels of state in operation, countenance the most flagrantly vicious dens and institutions, and impute the same to our boasted liberty of freedom. See our immoral saloons with gaping doors posted in conspicuous places. See gambling dens of all types flourish within earshot of our churches of the living God, and then question seriously if the governments of our world are existing under Divine authority. It is high time for the voice of another St. Paul, the life of another Jesus, to reverberate through our Christian land and cause to reorganize on a more godly basis the principles of our boasted civilization. Our social and political constitutions are based upon principles of mammothism, and the eternal laws of the most high God are forgotten or ignored. Our "governing aristocracy" re-echo the voice of our universal society, and the popular conscience is responsible. These great moral wrongs that are eating the very vitals of our spiritual life are wrongs of our own making. We can abolish them if we will. In Heaven's name let us abolish them and let the Divine elements enter into our governments, that in reality the voice of our governing aristocracy being the "vox populi," it may also be the "vox Dei." R. C. B.

Harold News

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bailey and Mr. and Mrs. G. Sine, of Stirling, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirk and daughter, Edna, of Chapman, spent Sunday at Mr. G. Bailey's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott took in the excursion to the Islands, and were delighted with the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Brintnell, of Colborne, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordonier, of Chatterton, have been visiting at Mr. Jas. Bailey's.

Our teacher, Mr. Ashley, has returned to his school, after taking an extensive trip.

Mrs. E. Ketcheson and son of Wallbridge are guests at Mr. R. Bailey's.

Mr. G. A. Kingston, and Miss Armstrong, of Campbellford, visited friends here lately.

The appearance of Harold steed is being improved by a new verandah, with cement floor.

Mr. J. R. Gay, of Belleville, and Master Clarence Cook have been visiting at Mr. John Gay's.

Mrs. Graham, of Wellman's Corners, visited our Sabbath School on Sunday.

Little Erma Heath, who was very ill of pneumonia, has recovered.

Master Sherwood Mason is visiting his grandparents here.

Miss Lucile Ashley and Miss Lena Gordonier are visiting Miss Rosa Bailey.

(From another Correspondent.)

Owing to the rainy weather farmers are held back with their harvesting. The whistle of the steam thresher is playing music for the farmers, but wait till Friday night at Wellman's lawn social. There will be barrels of music from four different sources, and they will be falling over each other to see who can get their work in first.

Mrs. Graham, of Wellman's Corners, is visiting in the neighborhood, and attended our Sabbath School on Sunday.

A burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Woodward on Saturday night, Aug. 6th, but failed to secure anything, whether from lack of ability or lack of opportunity is not known, as he was surprised and beat a hasty retreat. It is to be hoped the next time he tries his luck, he will find himself up against something.

Mrs. Ann Wellman has had a writ served on Mrs. S. Innes for unlawful assault. As Mrs. Innes denies the charge, it will be investigated before G. W. Faulkner, M. D., J. P., on Thursday, Aug. 18th.

Mount Pleasant News

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chambers and family returned to their home near Tweed on Friday last.

Mr. E. D. McConnell left on Saturday last for Banoroff.

Mrs. Chas. Bailey, of Belleville, is spending a few days with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. H. Bailey.

Mrs. Brooks and family, of Midland, spent Thursday last as guests of Mrs. Nancy McConnell.

Mr. Wm. Potts, Mr. Ernest White, and Mr. Wm. McMurray intend leaving for the Northwest on the 25th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and daughter Bell, of Harold, spent Friday last with Mrs. Nancy McConnell.

Miss Lena McConnell, of Madoc, spent Friday last with her aunt, Mrs. McConnell, on her way to Lindsay, Songok, and other places, where she intends spending a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Harvest weather is rather catching this season.

A meteor weighing thirteen pounds fell on the farm of Mr. John Shields, near Shelburne.

Silkworm Rearing Lines.

A tourist friend who has recently returned from a trip through the south of Europe was telling the other day of the large proportions assumed by the production of silk since the decline of silk culture there. The grub is fed on mulberry leaves as usual in silk culture, but before it begins to spin—that is, in May and June—it is killed by immersion in vinegar. The substance which would have formed the cocoon is then drawn out from its body in the form of a thick silken thread, which is treated with chemicals and afterward dried. These threads are made up in bundles of a hundred each, and the Spanish peasants travel with them along the shores of the Mediterranean as far as France. The best quality of the gut, as every fisherman knows or ought for his own profit, when shopping to know, is round. The flat shaped article is always inferior and is due, not, as often supposed, to careless drawing of it, but to unhealthiness in the worm which furnished it.—Forest and Stream.

South Pole Seals.

Seals, according to the crew of the antarctic exploring ship *Discovery*, are abundant near the south pole. They are very tame and can be clubbed by any one without showing more fight than opening their jaws and making a harsh noise. They are possessed of extraordinary vitality and are not easy to kill. Antarctic seals are not provided with marketable fur. The skins of the majority of seals in the antarctic regions show an extraordinary number of cicatrices, some old and some recent, which for some time have been a puzzle to zoologists. It is a question whether they are the result of warfare among the bull seals or are caused by attacks of some monster not yet known to science. Some light has been shed on this subject by the discovery of remains of an ordinary seal in the stomach of a sea leopard, which is provided with a very fierce set of teeth, quite in keeping with the possible habit of feeding on other seals.

Scolding.

Scolding is mostly a habit. It is often the result of nervousness and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tried or annoyed at some trivial cause and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody within reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one becomes addicted to it and confirmed in it. It is an unreasonable and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get into the way of scolding always find something to scold about. If there is nothing else, they begin scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain in a short time to affect all the members.—Exchange.

Japanese Buddhists.

Japanese Buddhists have a word, "nazoraeru," which is translated by the dictionaries as "to imitate," but it has the esoteric meaning of "to substitute in imagination one object or action for another, so as to bring about some magical or miraculous result." An example of this is laying a pebble before the image of Buddha to show that you would like to build a temple in his honor if you were rich enough, and making a bookcase revolve which contains the 6,771 volumes of the Buddhist canon and earnestly wishing that you had time to read them, by which you acquire the same merit in the eyes of heaven as if you did read them. The bookcase is fitted with a kind of capstan for the purpose.

Peg Tankards.

The pegging or marking of drinking cups was introduced by St. Dunstan to check the intemperate habits of the times by preventing one man from taking a larger draft than his companions. But the device proved the means of increasing the evil it was intended to remedy, for, redning upon St. Dunstan's plan, the most abstemious were required to drink precisely to a peg or pin, whether they could soberly take such a quantity of liquor or not.

Dadful For Once.

Boy—My tooth aches, and mamma said I should come here and let you look at it. Dentist—I see. It must come out. Won't take but a minute. Now be a brave little man, and I'll—Boy (hastily backing off)—Mamma didn't say I should let you pull it; she only said I should let you look at it.

A Paragon.

Mamie—Florence's love of truth amounts to a passion. She really goes to extremes. Kittle—in what respect? Mamie—Why, she admits that her best friend is younger than she is.

All Serene.

"Has Jones an assured reputation as an author?" "Absolutely. Why, he says he can now turn out poor work all the rest of his life."

Cautious.

Dr. Bill (meeting former patient)—Ah, good morning, Mr. Jones! How are you feeling this morning? Mr. Jones—Doctor, does it cost anything if I tell you?

Only Wanted a Chance.

Mother—Perhaps the young man needs a little encouragement. Daughter—Yes, mamma; I wish you would keep out of sight more while he is here.

If you are to be hanged, people won't boast that they used to know you.—Atchison Globe.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

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The "Berliner Gramophone" gives you more than 2000 selections to choose from—"A child can operate it." You can play it in five minutes. The work of the most famous instrumentalists, the voices of the grandest vocalists are produced for you. It sings and talks and every note and tone is true to life. You have in your home an instrument that is, at your pleasure, either an orchestra or a flute—a singer of comic songs or a speech-maker—all at prices not over the cost of an ordinary piano and on terms so easy that anyone can afford it.

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FOR SALE BY W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

The Bird and the Cage.

I had a bird, 'twas one of plumage rare. One day it soared away into the air. I watched it glide as further on it flew; But as it hid it slowly passed from view. It's caged cage now looks so bare and still. It seems an age since I heard birdie's thrill. And I have thought as it hangs empty there, The cage is naught except my pet be there.

I had a friend. I loved him as my eye. He once did send to bid the last good-bye. I held his hand, my tears came hot and fast; I scarce could stand to see him breathe his last.

And when he died, and lay in white array, Close by his side I vowed I e'er would stay; And when they sought to bear him to the tomb I cried, I fought, and would not let them come.

But here the thought came to my mind again: The cage is naught unless the pet's within. Why should I rage when they come for the dead? This is the cage; the bird—the soul—has fled.

Britain has addressed another firm note to Russia in regard to contraband of war.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—MRS. L. M. SMITH, Bridgewater, N. Y.

For sale by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Thick Hair

Lumber and Shingles FOR SALE

at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—32,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does finest baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel; 150, to 300, a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also, the O-Hi-o Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, according to quality of security. (Telephone No. 195)

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

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THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc. in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

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As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for common goods.

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TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
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RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says: "I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years."
"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct."
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CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
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O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
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from the accumulation of uric acid.
O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c, at all druggists.
O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
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In the local column will be charged as follows:
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der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
dime type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train calls at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8.27 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 8.43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Fair at Bancroft will be held on
Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5.
Stirling Encampment No. 80 will hold
its next regular meeting on Friday eve.,
August 20th.

If you want to attend the best go to
Wellman's Lawn Social to-morrow
(Friday) evening.

Stirling Methodist Sabbath School
intend holding a picnic at Oak Hill
Lake on Labor Day.

Mr. A. J. Thompson, of Rawdon, lost
a valuable pure bred Holstein heifer on
Monday morning last.

The Rev. W. W. Burton, of Kingston,
will take part in the services in St.
John's Church, on Sunday next.

A Lawn Social will be held at Sidney
Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening
next, August 24th. The Stirling Band
has been engaged to furnish music.

Mr. Clement is putting down the
cement walk very rapidly. Mill Street
is completed, and Front Street as far as
the corner at Mr. C. F. Stickle's resi-
dence, and also Henry Street.

Mr. H. S. Davy, organizer for the
C.O.C.F., has had a very successful
visit to this town. He has added over
fifty new members to the lodge here,
making a total membership of nearly
80 members.

Mr. Philip Conley who has the con-
tract for the abutments of the new
bridge, has had a gang of men busily
engaged the past week or more, and has
nearly completed. The Hamilton
Bridge Works have the contract for the
steel superstructure.

Capt. E. A. E. Halliwell, British Vice-
Consul at Mexico City, has resigned for
the purpose of entering the British
army. Capt. Halliwell is well known
here, and is a brother of Col. J. Earl
Halliwell, of this village, and the popu-
lar commanding officer of the 15th
Regiment.

Dr. May, the inspector of Public
Libraries, visited Stirling Library last
week, and found everything satisfactory.
Miss Graveley, the efficient
Secretary and acting Librarian, as well
as the other officers, are to be congrat-
ulated on the success thus far attained
for the Library.

A joint stock company proposes to
furnish electric light for Madoc village
if the Council will make the company a
loan of \$7,000, to be repaid with interest
at 4 per cent., in fifteen equal annual
installments. The council has accepted
the offer, and will submit a by-law to
the ratepayers.

The editor of the Marmora Herald is
greatly elated over having secured a
contract for township printing at much
less than its real worth. He is busy on
all such contracts. We are kept busy
on work that pays a reasonable profit,
and are well pleased that we did not
accept a contract at starvation rates,
nor do we intend to in the future.

Don't Forget the I. O. F. Excursion
under the auspices of Court Chemong,
530, Peterboro, on Saturday, Aug. 27th,
from Lindsay and all intermediate sta-
tions to Belleville, thence by steamboats
to Forrester Island Park which will be
open on this occasion to the public.
Special low return rates secured. See
posters for time table, fares and particu-
lars.

A remarkable and successful operation
was recently performed in the
police hospital at Los Angeles, Cal., by
Dr. A. M. Smith, a native of Trenton,
Ont., and a nephew of Mrs. John S.
Black, of this town. The operation
consisted of sewing up a ragged hole in
the right ventricle of a man's heart, the
wound having been caused by a stab
thrust. After parts of the fourth and
fifth ribs and sternum were cut away,
so as to get the heart out, the latter was
caught up by the artery forceps, and the
lacerations clamped together with other
forceps to prevent the man from bleed-
ing to death. The tear in the heart
was then quickly sewed up with silk,
the stitches being whipped over and
over. The clots of blood were subse-
quently washed out of the heart sack,
the latter sewed up, and the organ re-
placed in its normal position in the
body. The subject of the operation is a
negro, and he is now on the rapid road
to recovery. Dr. Smith is not yet 27
years of age.

An amendment was made in the
Municipal Act at the last session of the
Legislature, one clause of which will
prevent considerable trouble. Candi-
dates for the offices of mayor, reeve,
controller, councilman, water commis-
sioner, and street railway commissioner
in cities, towns, and incorporated vil-
lages are required to file with the clerk
a declaration of qualification by noon
of the day of nomination. We appre-
hend this change in the law will do
away with the indiscriminate nomina-
tions at municipal gatherings.

LOST.—Between Stirling and Chatter-
ton, on Saturday last a High School Geo-
graphy. The finder will please leave at
New-Argus Office.

A Pretty Wedding.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Haggerty,
Rawdon, was filled with a large gather-
ing of friends, invited to the wedding,
on Aug. 17th. At his daughter, Maggie,
to Mr. Wm. Wickens. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. J. H. H.
Coleman, the bride and bridegroom,
with their attendants, standing be-
neath a beautiful floral wreath. The
bride was supported by her sister, Miss
Stella Haggerty, and the groom by Mr.
Wm. Blakely. After the service a
sumptuous repast was served, and full
justice was done to the contents of the
well-laden tables. Many beautiful
presents had been made to the bride,
testifying to her popularity and the es-
teem in which she is held. Prof. Munro,
with his usual skill, played the wed-
ding march, and contributed largely to
the enjoyment of the evening. The
guests remained to a late hour, and de-
parted with the most pleasant recollec-
tions of Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty's hospi-
tality. The newly wedded couple
leave to-day for Toronto, Niagara, and
other places, and will, after their honey-
moon trip, reside near Plainfield.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 900
boxes cheese were offered by the fol-
lowing factories:—

	White
2 Central	120
3 Enterprise	75
18 Stirling	50
6 Harold	50
7 Hoard's	50
8 Kingston	50
9 Marmora	50
10 Maple Leaf	120
11 Monarch	30
12 Shamrock	50
13 Stirling	35
15 Spring Brook	50
10 Stirling	50

Sales were as follows:—Bird, 3, 5, 13,
14, 15, 16. Whitton, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
All at 8 1/2 c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 2
p.m.

Mrs. Wm. Watkins of Belleville, and
Mrs. Fawcett of Kimberley were
thrown from a buggy in a runaway and
severely hurt. Mrs. Fawcett's collar-
bone was broken.

Nearly a thousand representative
business men of Worcester, Mass., have,
according to the Springfield Republican,
signed a declaration in favor of recipro-
city with Canada. Signatures to the
said declaration are being secured all
over Massachusetts by canvassers en-
gaged for the purpose.

Police Magistrate Farrell, of King-
ston displayed wisdom in saving juve-
niles from contamination by sending
them to jail for stealing. Four young
lads broke into a railway car and car-
ried off goods. They were convicted,
and then the magistrate, with the
consent of the parents or guardians, de-
cided that each lad should be severely
whipped and let go, the parents making
restitution for the goods carried off.

In the course of an address at Chau-
taqua, N. Y., Governor La Follette of
Wisconsin said the treasurer of the
New York Central Railway testified
that his company in one year had paid
\$50,000 for legislation favorable to the
company and in another \$205,000. The
Erie Railway, which has paid out im-
mense sums for like purposes, charged
the amount it spent on political bosses to
the "India rubber account." It would
be interesting to know how much
much is spent by Canadian railways in
influencing legislation and under what
head it is charged.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of
Fairs in this district:—

Thrasher's Corners	Sept. 17.
Stirling	" 21.
Cobourg	" 22.
Frankford	" 23.
Shannonville	" 24.
Marmora	" 25.
Bowmanville	" 26.
Campbellford	" 29.
L'Amble	" 30.
Coe Hill	Oct. 1.
Colborne	" 1.
Warkworth	" 7.
Norwood	" 12.
Wooler	" 14.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with
small children during the hot weather of
the summer months to guard against
bowel troubles. As a rule it is only nec-
essary to give the child a dose of castor
oil to correct any disorder of the bowels.
Do not use any subterfuge, but give the old-
fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh
as rancid oil nauseates and has a tendency
to grip. If this does not check the bowels
give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of
castor oil, and the disease may be checked
in its incipency and all danger avoided.
The case of child laid remedy should be
procured at once and kept ready for in-
stant use as soon as the first indication of
any bowel trouble appears. This is the
most successful treatment known, and
may be relied upon with implicit con-
fidence even in cases of cholera infantum.
For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

FRUIT JARS.

We have in stock the following sizes
in ground top FRUIT JARS—Pints,
Quarts and Half Gallons.

FLOUR.

Our special grade of Manitoba Flour
at \$2.50 is giving splendid satisfaction.

Specials in Confectionery.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuits for	25c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for	25c.
3 lbs. Iced Lemon Biscuit	25c.
3 lbs. Ginger Snaps	25c.
2 lbs. Honey Jumbles	25c.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas
handled in 1 lb. and 3 lb. boxes.

Highest prices paid for Butter and
Eggs.

S. HOLDEN.

There is a strike of builders laborers
in Toronto, and in consequence build-
ing operations are greatly hindered.
Some six or seven hundred men are out
on strike. They have been getting 25
cents per hour, and now demand 28
cents.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Harry Ferguson, of Cleveland, Ohio,
is home on a visit.

Miss Gertrude Utman is visiting rela-
tives at Morrisburg.

Miss Eva O'Connor, of Campbellford, is
visiting friends in town.

Mr. J. Wilson, of the Hastings Star staff,
spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Jas. McGregor, hardware merchant,
of Caledonia, spent Monday with Dr. and
Mrs. Bissonnette.

Capt. T. H. McKee is attending the
Grand Lodge of the I. O. F. which is in
session at Peterboro.

Mr. Theo. Hough, of Rochester, is visit-
ing his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V.
Hough, and other relatives.

Miss E. M. Chard, of Warrensburg, N.Y.,
is spending her vacation with her parents
at Poplar Lodge, Bass Lake.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bradley, of Detroit, is visit-
ing her brother, Mr. Sylvester Hubel, and Mrs.
W. R. Warren, of this place.

Mrs. G. L. Scott, and daughter, Miss Jen-
nie have been visiting Mrs. A. R. Chown,
Belleville, during the past week.

Miss A. McManus accompanied her two
nieces to their home at Orangeville on
Monday, and will remain for some time.

Mr. Jas. L. Pilling, wife and daughter,
of Bucyrus, Ohio, spent a couple of days
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKee.

Miss Rose Warren returned on Sat-
urday after spending six weeks in Toronto
and Barrie. Miss Jennie Hickey, of Mar-
mora, is her guest at present.

Mrs. Jos. Bull left on Monday for a visit
to Paris and other western Ont. towns.
Miss Della accompanied her as far as Tren-
ton, where she will stay for a few days.

Miss Nettie Rupert, daughter of Mr. P.
E. Rupert, Rawdon, was taken suddenly
ill while at her brother's, Mr. Butler Ru-
pert, in Tyendinaga, about three weeks
ago. She is slowly recovering, and expects
to be able to come to her home in two or
three weeks.

Hitchhike.

WALLACE—In Hitchhike, on August 14th,
to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wallace, & son,
Kincaid—In Stirling, on August 18th, to
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kincaid, a daughter.

INGRAM—At the home of Thos. Oddie, Esq.,
Seymour East, on August 17th, the wife of
Mr. Wm. Ingram, of Ferns, E.C., of a daughter.

Married.

WICKENS—HAGGERTY—On Wednesday, Aug.
17th, at the residence of the bride's parents,
by the Rev. J. H. Coleman, M.A., William
Wickens, of the Township of Hastings, to
Maggie Beatrice, daughter of Wm. Haggerty,
of the Township of Rawdon.

FOR SALE

200 egg capacity Victor Incubator, good
as new. Cheap for cash. Address
JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE

200 acres of wood land—hard and soft
wood, some pine, and a quantity of cedar.
For particulars address
JAS. F. BESWICK,
Bell View P.O., Ont.

CIDER.

The undersigned has enlarged and fitted
up a first-class cider mill, and is prepared
to give satisfaction to all who will not let
him with their patronage. Bring on your
apples and give me a trial.

JEREMIAH WILSON,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED

On to Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling
Bull carrying broken poke. The owner is
requested to prove property, pay charges
and take him away.

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the
WM. GRAY Buggies and Mikados, all
trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the
celebrated Dowsley springs which will not
get out of shape as they get old. Will sell
cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS WANTED

Will be run to stations on Can. Pac. in
Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west
and North-west of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW ESTEVAN and YORKTON

From all stations on C.P.R. east of Toronto to
Sharnbrook, inclusive, and north there-
of, also north of Toronto and Cardwell, June
on AUGUST 25th.

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be
sold, but each person purchasing will be fur-
nished with a coupon on which, after audit
person has been hired at Winnipeg to work as
a farm laborer, but not later than August 31st,
1904, free transportation will be given the
holder from Winnipeg to any Canadian Pac-
ific station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, West or
Southwest or Northwest of Winnipeg, but not
beyond Moose Jaw, Estevan or Yorkton.

Harvest Excursions.

Winnipeg	\$30.00	Regina	\$33.75
Morbay		Moose Jaw	
Deloraine	31.50	Kamsack	34.00
Souris		Swan River	
Brandon		Saskatoon	35.25
Lyleton		Pr. Albert	36.00
Leamore	32.00	Macleod	38.00
Minotola		Calgary	38.50
Elgin		Red Deer	39.00
Wawanesa		Strathcona	40.00
Pinecarr	32.25		
Moosemin			
Arvola	32.50		
Yorkton	33.00		

Going Sept. 13th and 17th.
Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th.
Pamphlets and full particulars from any
Canadian Pacific Agent, or

A. H. NOTMAN, Toronto.

THE Popular Cash Store. GREAT CASH SALE OF Ladies' White Underwear SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear
at a great reduction. It will not pay any person
to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first
and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.



LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular	25c. now	21c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	75c.	57c.
"	90c.	69c.
"	\$1.00	78c.
"	1.15	93c.
"	1.25	\$1.07
"	1.35	1.09

CORSET COVERS.

Regular	20c. now	16c.
"	25c.	20c.
"	35c.	28c.
"	45c.	37c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	60c.	44c.
"	65c.	52c.
"	75c.	58c.
"	85c.	69c.
"	\$1.25	99c.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular	\$1.25 now	\$0.96
"	1.50	1.17
"	2.00	1.43
"	2.75	2.22

BRIDES' TROUSSEAU.
Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.
Regular 30c. now 24c.

WHITE SALE PERSISTENCE.

Long after many White sales, her-
alded abroad with blare of trumpets,
have dwindled away into nothingness,
our sale of White still persists. Inter-
est in it keeps up, because the always
freshly forthcoming supplies of Muslin
Underwear, of the splendid White sale
calibre, are there to maintain it.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"There seems to be no way out of it," he said.

"I can see one," Marley suggested. "Of course, it would simply matter enormously if you merely told me in confidence where came those notes. You see, I have the numbers. I could verify your statement beyond question, and—"

Marley paused again and shrugged his shoulders. Despite his cold, official manner, he was obviously prompted by a desire to serve his companion. And yet, simple as the suggestion seemed, it was the very last thing with which Steel could comply.

The novelist turned the matter over rapidly in his mind. His quick perceptions flashed along the whole logical line instantaneously. He was like a man who suddenly sees a midnight landscape by the glare of a dazzling flash of lightning.

"I am sorry," he said, slowly, "very sorry, but I cannot. Were our situations reversed, I should take up your position exactly. But it so happens that I cannot. dare not, tell you where I got those notes from. So far as I am concerned they came honestly into my hands in payment for special services rendered. It was part of my contract that I should reveal the secret to nobody. If I told you the story you would decline to believe it; you would say that it was a brilliant effort of a novelist's imagination, to get out of a dangerous position."

"I don't know that I should," Marley replied. "I have long since ceased to wonder at anything that happens in or connected with Brighton."

"All the same I can't tell you, Marley," Steel said, as he rose. "My lips are absolutely sealed. The point is: what are you going to do?"

"For the present, nothing," Marley replied. "So long as the man in the hospital remains unconscious I can do no more than pursue what Beaconsfield called a policy of 'passive inactivity.' I have told you a good deal more than I had any right to do, but I did so in the hope that you could assist me. Perhaps in a day or two you will think better of it. Meanwhile—"

"Meanwhile I am in a tight place. Yes, I see that perfectly well. It is just possible that I may have some way out of the difficulty, and if so I shall be only too pleased to let you know. Goodnight, Marley, and many thanks to you."

But with all his ingenuity and fertility of imagination David could see no way out of the trouble. He sat up far into the night, scheming; there was no flavor in his tobacco; his pictures and flowers, his silver and china, jarred upon him. He wished with all his heart now that he had left everything go. It need only have been a temporary matter, and there were other Collins tankards, and intaglios, and line engravings in the world for the man with money in his purse.

He could see no way out of it at all. Was it not possible that the whole thing had been deliberately planned so as to land him and his brains into the hands of some clever gang of swindlers? Had he been tricked and fooled so that he might become the tool of others? It seemed hard to think so when he recalled the sweet voice in the darkness and his passionate plea for help. And yet the very clear case that he had been told was the one he admired at Lockhart's had proved beyond question to be one purchased from Walters.

If he decided to violate his promise and tell the whole story nobody would believe him. The thing was altogether too wild and improbable for that. And yet, he reflected, things almost as impossible happen in Brighton every day. And what proof had he to offer?

Well, there was one thing certain. At least three-quarters of those bank notes—the portion he had collected

at the house with the crimson blind—could not possibly be traced to an injured man. And, again, it was not possible that the Marley had obtained possession of the numbers of the notes. If the detective chose to ferret out facts for himself no blame could attach to Steel. If those people had only chosen to leave out of the question that confounded cigar case!

David's train of thought was broken as an idea came to him. It was not so long since he had a facsimile cigar-case in his hand at Lockhart's in North Street. Somebody connected with the mystery must have seen him admiring it and reluctantly declining the purchase, because the voice from the telephone told him that the case was a present and that it had come from the famous North Street.

"My Jove!" David cried. "I'll go to Lockhart's to-morrow and see if the case is still there. If so, I may be able to trace it."

Fairly early the next morning David was in North Street. For the time being he had put his work aside altogether. He could not have written a dozen consecutive lines to save the situation. The mere effort to preserve a cheerful face before his mother was a torture. And at any time he might find himself forced to meet a criminal charge.

The gentlemanly assistant at Lockhart's remembered Steel and the cigar-case perfectly well, but he was afraid that the article had been sold. No doubt it would be possible to obtain a facsimile in the course of a few days.

"Only I required that particular one," Steel said. "Can you tell me when it was sold and who purchased it?"

A junior partner did, and could give some kind of information. Several people had admired the case, and it had been on the point of sale several times. Finally, it had passed into the hands of an American gentleman staying at the Metropole. "Can you tell me his name?" David asked, "or describe him?"

"Well, I can't, sir," the junior partner said, frankly. "I haven't the slightest recollection of the gentleman. He wrote from the Metropole on the hotel paper describing the case and its price and inclosed the full amount in ten-dollar notes and asked to have the case sent by post to the hotel. When we ascertained that the notes were all right we naturally posted the case as desired, and there, so far as we are concerned, was an end of the matter."

"You don't recollect his name?" "Oh, yes. The name was John Smith. If there is anything wrong—"

David hastily gave the desired assurance. He wanted to arouse no suspicion. All the same, he left Lockhart's with a plethora of suspicions of his own. Doubtless the jewellers would be well and fairly satisfied so long as the case had been paid for, but from the standpoint of David's superior knowledge the whole transaction fairly bristled with suspicion.

Not for one moment did Steel believe in the American at the Metropole. Somebody stayed there doubtless under the name of John Smith, and that said somebody had paid for the cigar-case in dollar notes, the tracing of which might prove a task of years. Nor was it the slightest chance to inquire at the Metropole, where practically everybody is identified by a number, and where scores come and go every day. John Smith would only have to ask for his letters and then drop quietly into a sea of oblivion.

Well, David had got his information, and a job of use it was likely to prove to him. As he walked thoughtfully homewards he walked debating in his mind whether or not he might venture to call at or write to 219, Brunswick Square, and lay his difficulties before the people there. At any rate, he reflected,

with grim bitterness, they would know that he was not renouncing. If nothing turned up in the meantime he would certainly visit Brunswick Square.

He sat in his own room puzzling the matter out till his head ached and the flowers before him reeled in a dizzying whirl of color. He looked round for inspiration, now desperately, as he frequently did when the war of his delicate fancy tangled. The smallest thing sometimes fed the machine again—a patch of sunshine, the chip on a plate, the damaged edge of a frame. Then his eye fell on the telephone and he jumped to his feet.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed. "If I had been plotting this business out as a story I should have thought of that long ago. No, I don't want any number, at least not in that way. Two nights ago I was called up by somebody from London who held the line for fully half an hour."

David's mind forced him to address of my correspondent, but if you can ascertain the number—yes, I shall be here if you will ring me up when you have got it. Thanks."

Half an hour passed before the bell trilled again. David listened eagerly. At the rate, now he was going to know the number whence the mysterious message came—0017, Kensington, was the number. David muttered his thanks and flew to his telephone directory. Yes, there it was—0017, 418, Prince's Gate, Gilead Gates.

The big volume dropped with a crash on the floor. David looked down at the crumpled volume with dim, misty amazement.

"Gilead Gates," he murmured. "Quaker, millionaire, and philanthropist. One of the most highly esteemed and popular men in England. And from his house came the message which has been the source of all the mischief. And yet there are critics who say the plots of my novels are too fantastic!"

CHAPTER VII.

The emotion of surprise seemed to have left Steel altogether. After the last discovery he was prepared to believe anything. Had anybody told him that the whole fiasco of Bishops was a bit of a plot, he would have believed it. The suggestion was highly probable.

"Still, it's what the inimitable Dick Swiveller would call a staggerer," he muttered. "Gates, the millionaire, the one great capitalist who has the profound respect of the labor world. No, a man with a record like that couldn't have any sense enough to do with it. Still, it must have been from his house that the mysterious message came. The post office people working the telephone trunk line would know that—a fact probably escaped the party who called me up. I'll go to Brunswick Square and see that woman. Money or no money, I'll not lie under an imputation like this."

There was no time to be done beforehand, and that was to see Dr. Cross. From the latter's manner he evident 'knew' something of the charge hanging over Steel's head. Marley was evidently keeping that close to his self and speaking to nobody.

"Oh, the man is better," Cross said, cheerfully. "I haven't identified yet, though the Press has given us every assistance. I fancy the poor fellow is going to recover, though I am afraid it will be a long job."

"He hasn't recovered consciousness, though?" "No, and neither will he for some time to come. There seems to be a certain pressure on the brain which we are unable to locate, and we dare not try the Roentgen rays yet. So on the whole you are likely to escape with a charge of aggravated assault."

David smiled grimly as he went his way. He walked the whole distance to Brunswick Square and then to the Western Road. Finally he turned down Brunswick Square instead of up it, as he had done on the night of the great adventure. He wondered vaguely why he had been specially instructed to approach the house that way.

Here it was at last, 219 Brunswick Square—260 above, and, of course, 218 below. The house looked pretty well the same in the daylight, the same door, the same knocker, and the same crimson blind in the centre of the big bay window. David knocked at the door with a vague feeling of uncertainty as to what he was going to do next. A very staid, old-fashioned footman answered his ring and inquired his business.

"Can—I can see your mistress?" David stammered.

The staid footman became, if possible, a little more reserved. If the gentleman would send in his card he would see if Miss Ruth was disengaged. David found himself vaguely wondering what Miss Ruth's surname might be. The old Biblical name was a great favorite of his.

"I'm afraid I haven't a card," he said. "Will you say that Mr. Steel would like to see—Miss Ruth for a few minutes? My business is exceedingly pressing."

The staid footman led the way into the dining-room. Evidently this was no frivolous house, where giddy butterflies came and went; such gaudy insects would have been out of place. David followed into the dining-room in a dreamy kind of way, and with the feeling that comes to us all at times, the sensation of having done and seen the same thing before.

Nothing had been altered. The same plain, handsome, expensive, furniture was here, the same mahogany and engraving, the same dull red walls, with the same light stain over the fire-place—a dull, prosperous square-toed-lacquered. The electric fittings looked a little different, but that might have been fancy. It was the identical room David had run his quarry to earth, and he began to feel his spirits rising. Doubtless he could scheme some way out of the difficulty and shut his phantom troubles at the door.

"You wanted to see me, sir? Will you be so good as to state your business?"

David turned with a start. He saw before him a slight, graceful figure, and a lovely, refined face in a frame of the most beautiful hair he had ever seen. The grey eyes were demure, with just a suggestion of mirth in them; the lips were made for laughter. It was as if some dainty little actress were round for inspiration, now desperately, as he frequently did when the war of his delicate fancy tangled. The smallest thing sometimes fed the machine again—a patch of sunshine, the chip on a plate, the damaged edge of a frame. Then his eye fell on the telephone and he jumped to his feet.

"What a fool I am!" he exclaimed. "If I had been plotting this business out as a story I should have thought of that long ago. No, I don't want any number, at least not in that way. Two nights ago I was called up by somebody from London who held the line for fully half an hour."

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David asked the question somewhat eagerly. As yet he was only feeling his way and keenly on the look-out for anything in the way of a clue. He saw the face of the girl grow white as the table-cover, he saw the lurking laughter die in her eyes, and the purple black terror dilating the pupils.

"I—I know you quite well by reputation," the girl gasped. Her little hands were pressed to her left side as if to check some deadly pain there. "Indeed, I may say I have read most of your stories. I—I hope that there is nothing wrong."

(To be Continued.)

WRONG MAN SUFFERED.

Imprisonment Through Mistaken Identity.

At a little table in an Oxford street (London) restaurant there sat the other night a grey-haired, middle-aged man, who was beaming through a pair of eyeglasses at a little group of friends who surrounded him. This man was Adolph Beck, who, during the afternoon, had been released from Brixton Prison, where he had been incarcerated, as the result of one of the most amazing and distressing cases of mistaken identity known in the annals of crime.

In April last he was convicted for obtaining articles from various women by means of fraud, but so stoutly and earnestly did he protest his innocence that the judge forbore to pass sentence. Now it has been proved to the satisfaction of Scotland Yard that Beck's protestations were true.

Put briefly, Adolph Beck's story is as follows:—In December, 1895, he was standing at the door of his lodgings when a woman came up and gave him into custody on the charge of stealing her watch. At the police station he was detained, and other women appeared and declared that he had stolen various things from them. Beck was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, but throughout his time in jail he never ceased to passionately assert his innocence. In prison he found that he was supposed to have been committing offences in England in 1877.

Then came the irony of Beck's fate. He was, he believed, on the point of proving his innocence to all the world when, in April last, he was again convicted of defrauding women.

The climax came with dramatic suddenness last week, when another man, who gave the name of William Thomas, was arrested for the same kind of frauds on women which were alleged to have been practised by Beck. When Beck, the newly-accused man, and eight others were placed in a row for identification by the women who were bringing the charges, William Thomas was pointed out as the man who had robbed them. As the outcome of further investigation Beck was released.

To a representative of the Express Beck, who had received a telegram of congratulation from Mr. G. R. Sims, expressed the joy felt at his release.

"I have," he said, "prayed to God night and day to deliver me, and He has heard my prayer. I do not remember what I said to the judge when I was last convicted. I felt that words from Heaven were put into my mouth, and they saved me."

"Carton has written a story that'll make your hair curl," said Dawson. "Get it for me, for goodness' sake!" said Mrs. M. "It'll save me from turning my fingers off with the tongs."

ON THE FARM.

SUCCULENT FOOD.

Every breeder and feeder of animals knows well the beneficial effect of green grass in spring. He has noted how quickly it causes the animal's skin to shine; how it removes the winter hair, opens the bowels and medicinally acts upon the liver and kidneys, says Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin experiment station. That it stimulates is seen by the wonderful effect it has upon the flow of milk, which is nature's provision for the sustenance of the young. The laxative effect of green grass about the necessary in spring following somewhat heating effects of winter food. It enables the system to throw off effete matters which would prove detrimental during warm weather and in short helps to prepare the animal for the radical change in temperature entered upon in spring.

While animals are eating green grass there is, as a rule, no tendency to constipation, and it is rare for diseases due to absorption of effete or deleterious substances to affect animals at this time. Recognizing the good effect of green grass we can argue correctly that a similar effect, if attainable during winter time, would be beneficial to animals at the first sign of constiveness. This would be especially true of pregnant animals and of the sow in particular.

It is the experience of every breeder that sows while in pig trot to become sluggish and fat, and especially so where corn is the chief item of the ration. To offset this effect of corn feeding in the absence of a due amount of exercise during cold and stormy weather, certain succulent foods are used by a few breeders; but investigation shows that but few farmers comparatively make any provision of this sort. Few indeed, seem to understand or appreciate the dangers associated with constipation and obesity in pregnant sows, hence they do not provide

A SUCCULENT FOOD.

avoid heavy corn feeding or see to it that the sows are made to take abundant exercise out of doors in winter time. Even those who understand the benefit of feeding a succulent food, find it difficult to provide such a food. Rooks take a lot of work, and help is so scarce that few have made it a practice to supply any great amount of turnips for stock feeding. Clover hay of good quality is useful for cattle, but hogs do not take enough of it to act as a laxative, so that most people have resorted to alfalfa meal and slop to move the bowels sufficiently.

If some plan could be hit upon by which green grass could be supplied to sows in winter and early spring before the new grass comes in, there can be no doubt that there would be less loss of sows and pigs at farrowing time and immediately after. This is out of the question, however, but we see that a new and feasible scheme has been started. We refer to the drying and pulverizing of alfalfa hay to form a meal which keeps well, and may be added to other foods with the idea of making them more laxative. Alfalfa is even more useful for this purpose than spring grass; for it not only opens the bowels, but is most nutritious as a food. Fed as an adjunct to the usual rations provided for farrowing sows, we are of the opinion that this alfalfa meal will do grand work. It will give the sows all the benefits of spring grass or clover pasture, and, by acting upon the excretory organs, should induce the best of health and condition for farrowing and milk production. This new food attacks the difficulty at once. It does away with the necessity of root culture, which has always proved troublesome and expensive to the average farmer. It will prove better food than ordinary silage for sows, for there is no risk of it becoming moldy or sour, and it is not so spoiled as silage is quite dangerous as a food for stock generally, and for pregnant animals in particular. Succulent food alone will not, however, put the sow in the best possible condition for farrowing.

A succulent food is absolutely necessary where much corn is fed; but more than food is quite dangerous for pregnant animals in particular. This is so with every pregnant animal. The muscles must be kept in normal tone. Provided this is done, the act of parturition becomes easy and non-dangerous, and as a rule, the animal will recover quickly and have a good supply of milk for her offspring. Together with such a succulent food lessen the dangers of the farrowing season.

NITROGEN FOR FARM CROPS.

The cheapest source of nitrogen for farm crops is the various leguminous plants and grasses, and for such use among these the most commonly used are alfalfa, the common clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, hairy vetch, vetch beans, etc. This list is being added to by the roots of these plants, and up in the roots for their own use, and for the use of the crops which follow. This transfer of nitrogen from the air to the roots is made possible by certain bacteria which live in the roots of these leguminous crops. These bacteria live in tubercles or slight swellings on the roots of these plants. Just how this transfer is effected is not known but that it is accomplished no one doubts. By carefully digging up an alfalfa plant, or any of the others mentioned, and examining the roots, they will be found invested by small swellings. These are the bacteria tubercles, or homes of the bacteria.

Sometimes they are found in great bunches. These particular tubercles were secured by inoculating the soil with velvet bean bacteria. Nitrogen was formerly supplied to growing crops by the application of some soluble nitrate. This was too expensive for most field crops, although it is still practiced to a certain extent for our later crops, and is particularly valuable for forcing truck and garden crops. The farmer, however, should plan to secure his nitrogen by growing some of the forage crops noted above, saving the forage or grain for his stock. He will find his soil greatly enriched.

CARE OF MILK VESSELS.

There are some things about washing vessels which come in contact with milk that the average housewife needs to learn. The disinfectant found in the average kitchen should never be used on dairy utensils. It is the exception where one will be found to smell sweet an hour after it has been used; and yet milk utensils are often washed with it and wiped with a towel that has done duty on all of the china and glassware of the household, and possibly the pots and kettles, before the tinware of the separator is touched. Tiscard the disinfectant and the dish towel while the milk utensils are being washed.

Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean, warm water, and then either pour hot water over them, or pour boiling water over them. Stand the parts up, and let them drain, and use no cloth to wipe them. The hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunny place if possible.

This may seem to be putting too much stress on the case, but evidence gathered in the field shows the need of some vigorous words along this line. The outside of the frame, which does not come in direct contact with the milk, also needs scrupulous care. Cases have been noted where the color of the machine could scarcely be distinguished because of the grease and dirt or dried milk covering the paint. Pure cream could hardly be expected to come from such a place. It is pleasant to know that at more than three-fourths of the farms visited the separators were well kept and the people were trying to do the best they could know. There was, however, a great lack of knowledge.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

Short in Length and a Wonderful Production.

First of all, a very thin sheet of steel is fixed to an iron bar that ultimately serves as a handle. To this sheet of steel the other part of the same size are soldered until the mass is about eight inches long and two inches wide. The bar of steel is then brought to a white heat, and is bent in half, and hammered until it resumes its original size. This process is repeated no less than fifteen times.

Four similar bars are then made and soldered together, after which they are doubled in half, reheated and hammered out, this process being repeated five times. By this time the sword is brought to the required thickness, the layers of steel have been hammered so thin that the blade contains innumerable sheets of metal. When the finishing touches have been put on the blade it is heated to a certain temperature and dipped in a bath of oil or water. Together with the sharpening, the making of one of these famous swords takes about seven weeks. The many thousands of inferior swords which will be used in the war are not, of course, made by this long process.

WHY GIRLS SHOULD RUN.

Our grandmothers told us that any form of pedal exercise except a dignified walk was unladylike; but to take a mile run daily, as a man in training would do, is the best way in the world for a girl to get color into her cheeks and sparkle into her eyes. "If girls would turn their attention to running," they would find the most exhilarating pastime in the world, as well as one of the most healthful, says an authority in athletics. "Besides adding roses to the cheeks and inches to the lungs, running is the stout woman's best resource."

"Let her take a brisk run daily, beginning with a few yards, and getting up a mile, or thereabouts, and she will not need to resort to a diet—the most melancholy and depressing method of reducing adiposities. If a run cannot be taken daily out of doors, the running-track found at every well-equipped gymnasium should be utilized. A run out of doors, however, is the ideal practice for freshening the important factors of the sport. It is fresh air that gives a girl bewitching color in her cheeks and purifies every drop of blood in her body."

After a little practice, a girl can run half a mile without stopping. Then let her pause for a two-minute rest before doing the next half-mile. Run briskly, but not at top speed."

CURRENT SLANG.

As a slang name for money, "spendulix" has its origin in the Greek word *spendulios*, a shell. Shells of a certain species were once used as money both in Greece and Egypt. She had sent off a telegram and was waiting for an answer. Suddenly the peculiar rattling click of the receiving machine sounded in the office, and she said to her companion:—"That's from George. I know; I can tell his stutler."

Couldn't Rise From a Chair

On Account of Dreadful Pains in the Kidneys and Back—A Complete Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In its course through the body the blood not only supplies nourishment to the various organs, but also purifies the poisonous waste matter.

When the liver and kidneys fail to filter these poisons from the blood there are pains and aches and diseases of the most painful and fatal kind.

Because they restore the strength and activity to the kidneys and liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overcome such troubles and purify the blood in a wonderfully short time. Mr. L. W. Dennis, Welland, Ont., writes:—"It gives me pleasure to testify in behalf of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For many years I was seriously afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. At times my back would ache so bad I could not

rise from a chair, and then again I would be confined to my bed. I was treated by the medical profession, but they all failed to understand my case.

"About the time I was most distressed I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they were so strongly recommended that I decided to try them. Before I had used all of five boxes my old trouble had entirely left me, and I was again as healthy as in boyhood. I freely give this testimony for the benefit of those who suffer as I have."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Flow, cleans the blood, breaks the force of the inflammation, and permanently cures. Sold by all druggists and by Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Fashion ...Talk

LIGHT COLORS IN VOGUE.

For the next few months, at least, light shades will prevail. The bright greens, tans, oranges and heliotropes are shown in all the newest wool materials. A charming costume is made of heliotrope voile over the same color silk. The skirt has a circular yoke rounding away at either side at the front panel which is laid in two box pleats and stitched almost to the knees. Below the hip-yoke the bottom of the skirt is laid in tiny pleats and two deep tucks at the bottom form the only other trimming.

The giraffe is the distinguishing feature of the jacket. This is made very narrow at the back and sides, but at the front it broadens into a high square shaped band rising to gather with lavender silk cords. Where the giraffe is narrowest the jacket is stitched in tiny tucks about four inches high, then released to blouse over the figure. The shoulder has a yoke composed of five tuck-like folds extending in one piece with the tall collar. Pointed sleeves are faced with chiffon. The sleeves are shirred at the top and gauged into two puffs below the elbow. The wristband is of heliotrope cloth, embroidered with black and purple silk threads.

NEW DESIGNS IN WRAPS.

The highest art of the courtier and tailors is manifested in the new wraps. For dressy occasions these are almost always long, with an intricate rather than a profusion of decoration. The effect, however, is about the same. Equally fashionable for gowns and wraps is mohair because it comes in so many weights and smart effects. Then it has the advantage of wearing well and shedding dust readily. The expensive qualities of this fabric are shrunken—and in the end it pays to get the best for rain is likely to play strange pranks with mohair, shrinking it in spots and making it shrivel lamentably along its hems.

Nothing smarter could be imagined than a fall coat of bronze-colored mohair, almost an Empire effect, so high is the belt line. Despite this, though, several scalloped flaps are piped in the seams to define the real waistline. These are piped at top and bottom with big brown silk buttons. Over the shoulders, there are two capes of brown silk, stitched and edged with fancy braid, but very narrow. There is a tall collar of the same material and the full sleeves have turn-back cuffs of stiffened mohair trimmed with the large buttons.

Like mohair, voile makes handsome afternoon wraps. It is soft and graceful, lending itself admirably to the tab and battlement effects which are so important a part of fashionable trimmings. Heavily finished and stitched with a little hand embroidery or braiding at the throat, voile wraps are distinctly attractive. They will take the place of pongees, which have been so popular.

PLAIDS TO BE LARGER.

Without being what is commonly expressed as "loud" the new plaid materials may be called conspicuous. They may not be affected by ultra-conservative women, yet there is nothing about them that is undesirable. In so many instances they are subdued by sombre braids and stitchings that one forgets the size of the checks. The approved color combinations are black and white, brown and white, blue and white and blue and green. Black and white, however, enjoy an unquestionable lead. A costume exceedingly simple in its outline shows the plaid with a plain hip yoke, fitted smoothly by zoning; this yoke dips down at both the front and back, ending each side of the front panel that extends from belt to hem. The yoke is set on to this hip-yoke by the finest and scantiest of "scratched" gathers, each line of gathering being held securely in place.

THE BACK OF JACKETS.

The jacket is short enough in the back to permit a glimpse of the white shirt underneath. It has a short yoke-piece and the back is split or which the back descends in a slight outward flaring squared section, a trifle wedge shaped at the bottom. The centre-back is formed of one wedge-like extension, finished at its side by a stitched edge three-quarters of an inch wide, in plain or wide tuck effect. This centre section is apparently an extension of the yoke. At the bottom the coat is merely stitched. The points drop low to cover the belt and slant downward a little from the under-arm seams, with something of a roped-in effect. The lower centre front swings out a bit from the skirt belt, the latter being of the plaid material.

Short coats of taffeta will be very much worn this fall. Of course these have not the wearing qualities of cloth and are prone to split or become pearly when worn constantly; but if soft taffeta is selected, it will wear much better and is both modish and serviceable. The new designs have all straight cut skirts and show little trimming besides bands of the same materials. If caplets are used they are also of taffeta. If the present efforts of modists succeed, the very prevalent lace collars will give way to extensive embroidered effects. This should not be true for the lace makers, for lace will be in greater

demand than ever for house gowns and evening dresses.

AUTUMN HATS.

So far a very few fall hats have been seen, but it is expected that another week will bring out many new models. The designs which have appeared are in white and pale blue, soft, very silky and soft in appearance. The taller and broader styles are exemplified in these models. These are wreathed with one kind of flower and set in a close garland without foliage, with still another flower at the front. A blue hat which commands itself to all lovers of the beautiful is pressed with broad flat crown and straight brim. The latter is edged with brown bands and two shades of brown silk ribbon are shirred around the crown and finish the side of the crown. The crown is finished at the front with a row of twelve small plumes of the dark brown shading to white. The colors are combined perfectly and the effect is beautiful.

KNITTED COATS.

Knitted jackets for outdoor wear are being shown in many new designs. Designed rather for style than service is a white jacket of knitted wool. The collar is of the same material and it will protect the chest and back until the very cold weather demands a change to the longer Norfolk design. White and red will be the fashionable colors for these jackets.

WHAT THE DOCTOR DOES.

The first thing the doctor does when he is called to see a fretting, worrying baby is to give it a medicine to move the bowels and sweeten the stomach. The doctor knows that nine-tenths of the troubles affecting babies and young children are due to irritation of the stomach or bowels, and that when the cause is removed the child is well and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are always-at-hand, and promptly cure all the minor ills of little ones. They contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, and may be given with safety to the tenderest infant, or the well grown child. Mrs. J. Overland, Hephworth Station, Ont., says: "My little one was much troubled with indigestion, and Baby's Own Tablets gave immediate relief. I have found the Tablets the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for children." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MICROBES' PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Method of Securing the Films Is Very Simple.

Photographs of living disease germs are the latest accomplishment of science, and will, of course, be of inestimable value for medical and surgical purposes. Given the complicated machinery and processes required to get the negative films for any set of life-motion pictures, the method of securing the films for germ life is simpler than might be supposed. The living germs to be pictured are put in a lantern-slide, in blood or water, or other suitable medium, and projected on a screen, just as they might be by a physician giving a lecture, and showing to the class the actual live germ and its habits.

Alongside of the lantern is placed the machine for getting the negative films of the life-motion pictures, and it is operated—taking pictures of the projection on the screen at the rate of about thirty a second—as by the ordinary method. The lantern as usually operated magnifies the germ, and whatever else the slide contains, and whatever the times. The negative film machine magnifies the image on the screen about three times, resulting total magnification being 6,000,000. Once the film strip is obtained in this way, it may be used in the ordinary life-motion picture machine again and again.

Magnified to the extent named, the germs of all the diseases for which they have been isolated and identified are readily observable. They are seen being born, moving about, growing, giving birth to other germs, and dying, just as they do in real life. The machine may be run fast or slow to stop at any picture, or it may be set back for a closer or more detailed study of something which has already been observed.

CONFIDENCE.

Success Can Be Rung From the Most Adverse Conditions.

Every victory over obstacles gives additional power to the victor. A man who is self-reliant, positive, and optimistic, and undertakes his work with the assurance of success, magnetizes conditions. We often hear it said of a man: "Everything he undertakes succeeds," or "Everything he touches turns to gold." By the force of his character and the creative power of his thought, such a man wins success from the most adverse circumstances. Confidence begets confidence. A man who carries in his very presence an air of victory radiates assurance, and imparts to others confidence that he can do the thing he attempts. As time goes on he is colored not only by the power of his own thought, but also by that of all who know him. His friends and acquaintances affirm and reaffirm his ability to succeed, and make each successive triumph easier of achievement than its predecessor.

It is interesting to watch the growth of power and strength in a young man as he wins a series of successes at school or in his business or his profession. His self-poise, assurance, confidence, and ability increase in a direct ratio to the number of his achievements. As the young man grows in strength, he is drawn into himself, so in reality does every conquest in war, in peaceful industry, in commerce, in invention, in science, or in art, add to the conqueror's power to do the next thing.

ANOTHER VOICE ON THE PRAIRIES

TELLS OF DIABETES CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

W. G. Bartleman Could Get no Relief till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assn., N. W. T., Aug. 22 (Special).—This thriving town furnishes one of the most remarkable cures of Kidney Disease that has ever been reported on the prairies. Mr. W. G. Bartleman, a well-known farmer, is the man cured and he makes the following statement:—"I had Kidney Trouble and it developed into Diabetes. I went to the doctor but his treatment was of no use whatever to me. I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills in December, 1902. I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work my farm. I took twelve boxes in all and in August I was able to work."

"Now I am quite strong. I worked all winter without pains in my back or any part of my body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me." If the Kidney Disease is of long standing it may take time to cure it. But Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it.

KLONDYKE IN HIGHLANDS.

Mineral Finds May Inaugurate New Industry.

There is every prospect of a new industry springing up in the Scottish Highlands, which will go a long way towards solving the pressing problem of the rapid depopulating of the glens and villages of the north.

There is gold in those regions, but the only persons it benefits so far are the gold poachers, who dig ore in a clandestine fashion.

Important mineral finds have recently been made on the Western shores of Ross and Cromarty. For some time past a staff of engineers have been employed prospecting among the hills, and their efforts have met with a fair amount of success.

Traces have been found of several minerals—including iron, asbestos and copper, as well as gold—but it is doubtful if any of them can be profitably worked with the exception of copper.

At the very rich copper vein located last week in the Parish of Kintail, on the estate of Sir Keith Fraser, arrangements are being made to start mining operations at an early date.

As Kishorn, to the north of Kintail, work has already been commenced at an old copper mine which has lain untouched for 60 years. About 80 Welsh miners are now excavating the ore, and the workings promise to be profitably carried on. The vein runs along the side of a hill about 500 feet high, called Tomapress, in which traces of gold have also been found. This mine is situated about ten miles distant from Strathcarron Station, on the Highland Railway. Kishorn Bay is a natural harbor, and the ore can be economically shipped to the great smelting works at Swansea.

It is not definitely known whether or not the gold can be worked profitably on account of the heavy government tax, which caused the late Duke of Sutherland to abandon the gold workings at Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

The House of Singer Luigi Carbandi, of Sienna, has been burgled for the thirty-fourth time in ten years. Signor Carbandi has now posted this notice on his door: "I have bought two dogs, three guns, and water boiler with hose attached. Burglars are welcome."

AS EASY.

Needs Only a Little Thinking.

The food of childhood often decides whether one is to grow up well nourished and healthy or weak and sickly from improper food. It's just as easy to be one as the other provided we get a proper start.

A wise physician like the Denver Doctor who knew about food, can accomplish wonders provided the patient is willing to help and will eat only proper food.

Speaking of this case the Mother says: "My little four-year-old boy was suffering from a peculiar derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys and his feet became so swollen he couldn't take a step. We called a Doctor who said at once we must be very careful as to his diet as improper food was the only cause of his weakness. Sugar especially, he forbade."

"So the Dr. made up a diet, and the principal food he prescribed was Grape-Nuts and the boy, who was very fond of sweet things, took the Grape-Nuts readily without adding any sugar. (Dr. explained that the sweet in Grape-Nuts is not at all like cane or beet sugar but is the natural sweet of the grains.)"

"We saw big improvement inside a few days and now Grape-Nuts are almost his only food and he is once more a healthy, happy, rosy-cheeked youngster with every prospect to grow up into a strong healthy man." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The sweet in Grape-Nuts is the Nature-sweet known as Post Sugar, not digested in the liver like ordinary sugar, but predigested. Feed the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when Nature demands sweet and prompts them to call for sugar. There's a reason.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

Results from common soaps; eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Mark

THE BOUNTIFUL BULLOCK.

The bullock may appear to lead a useless, aimless life while alive; but when he is slaughtered, and in the hands of an up-to-date company, it must be admitted that he more than makes up for his erstwhile want of purpose. From his bones the company extracts fannies for dainty powder-puffs, "ivory" for billiard-balls, buttons by the hundred millions a year, knife-handles, and pipe-stems. Not a hair, not a gland, is wasted. There are dedicated thyroids, dedicated thymus, spinal-cord powders, anhydrous ammonia, pituitary powders (which fetch \$9 12s. per pound), fertilizers, meals for pigs and chickens, singlass for the brewer, and gelatine for the chef, glycerol, rennet, and pancreatin, glycerine, and neat-foot oil. The hoofs yield a catalogue of products, among them crystals of potassium. Even the eyeballs are made to surrender its secrets, and one of its constituents forms the principal element in a much-valued tonic. Verily, old-fashioned folk who imagine the dead bullock to consist merely of hide and beef are woefully behind the times. The only part of a bullock which the up-to-date company seems unable to make use of is the below!

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by conducting the secret, and it is by the use of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be restored; never cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Send Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Don't you think there should be music in every home?" "By all means. What I object to is music next door."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Membership nearly 225,000
Surplus accumulated fund nearly \$8,000,000
This Order has already paid out to Widows and Orphans and disabled Brethren \$18,000,000

Thousand of farmers in Canada are members of the Institution.

Something of the great work it is doing may be understood when it is stated that each work-day of the year it is paying out to Widows and Orphans and disabled brethren as much money as would be received for the harvest—allowing 20 bushels to the acre—of 400 acres of wheat.

For full particulars see any member or address:

ORONHYATEKHA, J. P.,

Supreme Chief Ranger.

Home office,

Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

A woman may look her age, but she seldom looks the age she says she is.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

"So she has broken her engagement to you?" "Yes." "Do you regret the love you wasted on her?" "No. It's the postage stamps I wasted on her that trouble me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Mabel—Mamma says our consciences should tell us when we are naughty. Kitten—Yeth, but I don't listen to goit!

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Wignall's Liniment has been used by millions of mothers for their children with teaching the child, softens the gums, allays pain, soothes the inflamed throat, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle and by drug stores throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wignall's SOOTHING LINIMENT." 22-0

TAMING BY ELECTRICITY.

It is stated that a well-known lion tamer has introduced electricity in taming his animals. When a wild lion or tiger is to be tamed, electric wires are first rigged up in the cage between the tamer and the animal. As the tamer turns his back, and the lion invariably makes a spring at him, but, encountering the charged wires, receives a paralyzing shock sufficient to terrify it for ever.

Few Flies last year
No Flies this year

If you use

Wilson's
Fly Pads

If you are tired reading Blue Ribbon Tea advertisements, take a cup of the tea itself and you will be in a good humor again.



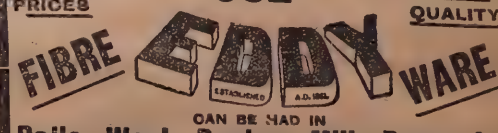
USE—
"ISLAND CITY"
HOUSE AND FLOOR
PAINTS
Will Dry in 8 Hours.
On Sale at all Hardware Dealers.
P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES
USE
BETTER QUALITY



FIBRE EDDY WARE
CAN BE HAD IN
Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c
Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.
Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 James Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

NINE TONS OF BIBLES.

The demands made on the British and Foreign Bible Society for Scriptures from all parts of the world, has lately attained record dimensions. Not only is all the available space in its warehouse occupied with stacks of packing cases, but a huge overflow lines the corridors awaiting shipment to the far ends of the earth. On one day recently, eighty-one cases were dispatched, representing a total of nine tons of Scriptures in twenty-eight different languages.

CHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of house hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED. Write to us about yours.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 153, Montreal

Dominion Line Steamships

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Moderate Rate Service.
Second cabin passengers berth in two compartments on the steamer at the low rate of \$40 to Liverpool or \$120 to London. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Quebec \$15.00. For all particulars apply to local agents or to DOMINION LINE OFFICES, 41 King St. E., Toronto, or 78 St. James St., Montreal.

OHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of house hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED. Write to us about yours.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 153, Montreal

BOSTON BY BOAT OR RAIL.

On August 13th, 14th and 15th, the Lackawanna will sell tickets to Boston at one fare, or less, for the round trip, good going either via Albany or New York. The National Encampment of the G. A. R. promises to be the largest and most attractive ever held. There will be many special features. It's a good time to visit the Seashore at small expense. Tickets will be good for stop-over at New York returning. For full particulars see nearest Lackawanna Agent, or write Fred P. Fox, D. P. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Hashmore—"I am sorry to say the tea is all exhausted." Crusty Boarder—"I am not surprised; it has been awfully weak for some time."

Some men would rather put up a weak argument than furnish strong proof.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Hibson—"Where did you get those cigars?" Gannon—"At Robinson's. Why?" Hibson—"I only wanted to know. Might get into the same shop by mistake."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE REAL EL DORADO.
A company has been formed in South America to exploit the real El Dorado. This is a lake situated in the territory of Colombia, near Hogota, and the story is that the chief of the State in pre-European times used, twice a year, solemnly to empty a boatload of gold into the water in order to purchase the pardon of the gods for the sins of his people during the previous six months.

ANTI-MOUSTACHE SECT.

The German Baptist Church at Jacob's Creek, Pennsylvania, has passed regulations against men wearing moustaches and against women wearing hats. Nearly all the members of the congregation were expelled a few weeks back for disobeying the new rules.

Summer Croup

A croupy cough is a dangerous thing for the little folks in summer time. The fever that accompanies it is liable to cause serious illness. Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic
It is pleasant to take, will cure them quickly and has no unpleasant after effects.
As all druggists, 75c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

The Parker Drug Company.

NOTICE---

On and after September the first, 1904, the Drug business now carried on by Chas. E. Parker will be carried on by

THE PARKER DRUG COMPANY,

(CHAS. E. PARKER, Manager.)

All accounts now standing must be paid on or before November 1st 1904, to Chas. E. Parker.

Special Cash Sale on all lines during August.

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The house now occupied by Chas. E. Parker.

August is the Month

YOU REQUIRE AN
OIL STOVE.

Our "Sterling Puritan" and "Auto-Valvo"

are models of perfection. Why work over a hot fire, when you may enjoy ease and comfort, as well as save time, labor and fuel? Call and we shall be pleased to show them to you.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

WIRE FLY TRAPS in high and low styles.

WIRE DISH COVERS in sets of five sizes or separately.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM RICHARD SOMMER, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, School Teacher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in that behalf that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William Richard Sommer, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of June, 1904, are required to send to George Denmark, of the City of Belleville, Solicitor for Matilda Sommer and Thos. Henry Keicheson, Executor and Executor of the will of said deceased, full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And take notice that after the 1st day of September next, the said Executor and Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given and that they will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have been notified.

Dated this 21st day of July, A.D. 1904.

GEORGE DENMARK,
Solicitor for Executor and Executor.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage

on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why PAY RENT or be troubled with mortgages when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Rose, Ont.

Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 11, '05, 35c

When an Iceberg Turns Turtle.

Think of sections bigger than Illinois being torn from a glacier and swept off into the ocean, to be ferried 3,000 miles on the bosom of the Labrador current until the heated waters of the Gulf Stream cause them to vanish from human ken. Then can one form some idea of the immensity of the sea area discharged from the Greenland seas each year. Thousands of miles of valley are constantly emptying their contents into the bays and floods of the north waters, whence the tides hurry the detachments southward to cumber the wide Atlantic.

The disposition of icebergs to turn turtle is one of their most dangerous propensities. It arises from several causes. When they start out from Greenland their bottoms are heavy with the detritus gathered in their glacial period, and this drops off at intervals as they move south, causing their center of gravity to change and the berg to assume new positions. The scientific theory of the formation of the vast subarctic plateaus which extend from Labrador to Fundy, and are commonly known as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, is that they are the products of bergs during countless ages.

Cannibalistic Scorpions.

During many years of scorpion hunting I never remembered to have seen two individuals living together in amity, and even their more tender relations are tainted at times with the unamiable habit of cannibalism. The males are decidedly smaller than their mates, whom they approach accordingly with the utmost caution. If the larger inamora doesn't like the looks of her advancing suitor she settles the question offhand by making a murderous spring at him, catching him in her claws, stinging him to death and making a hearty meal off him. This is scarcely lovable. On the other hand, if a dubious wife, the female scorpion is a devoted mother. She hatches her eggs in her own oviduct, brings forth her young alive—unlike her relations, the spiders—and carries them about on her back to the number of fifty, during their innocent childhood, till they are of an age to shift for themselves in the struggle for existence.

First Person Cremated in America.

The first white person lawfully cremated within the present limits of the United States, according to wishes and desires expressed by himself, was Colonel Henry Laurens, one of the Revolutionary patriots. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1724, and died on his plantation near that place on Dec. 8, 1792. His will, which he had requested them to open and read the next day after his death, was supplemented with the following: "I solemnly enjoin it upon my son, as an indispensable duty, that as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of towcloth and burned until it be entirely consumed." The request was carried out to the letter and was the beginning of cremation in America.

English Characteristics.

The Englishman is less social than men of any other nationality; I mean he is less conscious of the ties which bind humanity together, his moral formation owes little to his relations with other men, he scarcely troubles himself about what they think, and if he ever considers the matter at all it makes no difference in his sentiments and actions. In short, the Englishman is to a certain extent a recluse; he is more aloof from the world in which he lives and the neighbors whom he elbows than the men of any other nationality. — Boutmy's "The English People."

Spanish Etiquette.

There is a curious story of how the Duke of Aosta, when king of Spain, told a muleteer to whom he was talking to cover himself, the sun being hot, forgetting that by so doing he made him a grandee. Marshal Prim, to prevent this catastrophe, knocked the man's hat out of his hand, and according to some the muleteer had something to do with the assassination that followed a few days afterward.

The Exception.

"I am getting up a subscription list for the relief of the poor. Can't you put your family down, sir?"
"Madam, since you ask a personal question, I don't mind telling you that I can put 'em all down, except my wife's mother."

Sensible.

Cholly—Charming widow, isn't she? They say she is to marry again. Algy—I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband. Cholly—Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first, doncher know.

Expensive.

"They say her wedding beggared description."
"Oh, more than that!"
"Indeed?"
"Yes. It beggared her father."

To Be Ironed.

Mr. Troomer—Where on earth is my new silk hat? I've looked everywhere for it. His Bride (sweetly)—You said you wanted it ironed, dear, so I have sent it to the laundry.

Caught the Idea.

Bluster—Do you mean to say that I am a liar? Bluster—I hope that I could not do so ungenerously a thing. But I see you catch my idea.

There would not be so many open mouths if there were not so many open ears.—Hill.



Another club woman, Mrs. Hauke, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial. "I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 30 pounds more than I ever did, so I am hesitatingly recommending your medicine." — MRS. MAX HAUKE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club. — 66000 furler if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Foxboro Notes

Mrs. Chas. Holgate and daughter, of Rochester, are the guests of her brother, Mr. A. Benedict.

Miss Thompson of Newburg, and Misses Mollie and Annie Sprague, of Stirling, are the guests of the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons, of New York city, have returned to their home after spending two weeks with their parents and friends in our village.

Mrs. Wm. Cornelius and three children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bryant.

Mrs. Leona Hubble has returned home after spending a couple of weeks visiting friends at Ransomville and Niagara Falls.

Mr. R. C. Miller and Miss Leona Miller of Syracuse, are the guests of Mrs. Jas. Miller.

The Misses Hattie and Ethel Gowsell have returned from their holiday trip east.

Mr. Fred Simmons, of Montreal, spent his holidays with his parents of this place.

The many friends of Mrs. F. P. Sine will be glad to hear that she is able to be out again after a long illness.

Mrs. Hiram Rosebush of Stirling is the guest of her son, Mr. Byron Rosebush.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is slightly on the gain. Her many friends will be glad to hear that she is slowly recovering.

The Rev. Mr. Pope and wife, of Rednersville, paid a visit to old friends in our village last week.

Rawdon Notes.

Mr. Fred Rupert paid a flying visit at Tuttsville and Carmel last Sunday. It was a warm day.

Mrs. E. B. Young who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rupert, left Monday evening for home in Millington, Michigan.

British staff officers are to be taught a knowledge of the strategic points of the empire.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. VELCH,
Spring Brook.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 35c.

Open the Door.

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair.
Joy is abroad in the world to-day;
If our door is open it may come this way.
Open the door.

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems;
He may change our tears to diamonds.
Open the door.

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts, which shall banish sin;
They shall grow and bloom with a grace divine
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine.
Open the door.

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin,
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unawares,
Open the door.

An Odd Globe.

A great globe ornamented with the map of the earth carved in stone decorates the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swange. It stands overlooking the sea and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it in detail. The plain surfaces, such as the oceans, lakes and deserts, are decorated with Scriptural texts, which are supposed to apply especially to the locality they occupy.

Colic and Diarrhoea—A Remedy that is Prompt and Pleasant.

The prompt results produced by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy together with its pleasant taste have won for it a place in many households. Mr. W. T. Taylor, a merchant of Winslow, Ala., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and also with men on my place for diarrhoea and colic and it always gives relief promptly and pleasantly." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

One of the Czar's acts signaling the birth of an heir will be the abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia.

A mile of telephone line at Brougham was destroyed, the poles being shattered by lightning during a storm on Tuesday.

The British Parliament has passed an act preventing the use of the English trade mark on American silverware in England.

Miss Helen Fraser, a niece of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, has been appointed registrar of the Surrogate Court at Kingston.

A feature of interest to farmers at the Toronto exhibition will be a class for sheep dogs, with money prizes. The dogs will be tested as to their capacity to herd sheep.

Six hundred and one survivors of the Russian cruiser Rurik, sunk by the Japanese in last Sunday's battle, have been landed at Sasebo. Many were wounded and all were naked.

Berlin, Ont., was visited by a terrific hailstorm on Tuesday. The despatch says the stones were over an inch in diameter. Over 400 paces of glass in the sugar refinery were smashed.

In view of the fact that we are spending on militia purposes this year upwards of \$4,000,000, and of the further fact that contracts have been made under which the Government can secure an output of 24,000,000 cartridges a year, one really wonders how much more would have been necessary to satisfy the full demands of Lord Dundonald himself?

A little forethought may save you no end of trouble. Anyone who makes it a rule to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand knows this to be a fact. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS with club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
The Weekly Mail.....1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

HARDWARE!

Just got in another car each of
Portland Cement
and British Columbia
Red Cedar Shingles.

PRICES RIGHT.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50th YEAR MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.
A gem, beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking; sewing; home work; household hints; fiction, etc. 50¢ a year in advance. Send for terms. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms. Light, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL 100th BAZAR PATTERNS 15¢

All Seasons Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines. Only 10¢ and 15¢ a year. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town. Write for them.

THE McCALL CO.,
113-115 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 35c.

SAVE MONEY

By JOINING THE
MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB
OF AMERICA

25 Cents pays for three months' membership. Each member receives a monthly club organ every month, including a piece of high-class vocal and instrumental music. In addition, each member is also a Certificate of Membership which gives the privilege of Club Room in New York City, and of buying literature, music or musical instruments of any description at wholesale prices, saving you from 25% to 50% on your purchases. Don't fail to join at once. You will get much more than your money's worth. Mutual Literary-Music Club, Dept. 1, 110 Nassau St., N.Y.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "How to Secure a Patent" and "How to Avoid Infringement." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent law of design, copyright, trademark, etc. Write for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive our opinion free whether or not a patent can be secured. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent law of design, copyright, trademark, etc. Write for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10¢. Write for free sample copy. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 25 St. St., Washington, D.C.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be published in the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisement:
Charge PER LINE per week
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.

Whole col. down to half col. 75¢
Half col. down to quarter col. 50¢
Quarter col. down to 10 lines 25¢

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are for confined notices, and for notices they will not be held to include Auctioneers, Removals, Co-partnership notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two lines, \$10 per year; 3 lines, \$15 per year; 4 lines, \$20 per year; 5 lines, \$25 per year; 6 lines, \$30 per year; 7 lines, \$35 per year; 8 lines, \$40 per year; 9 lines, \$45 per year; 10 lines, \$50 per year; 11 lines, \$55 per year; 12 lines, \$60 per year; 13 lines, \$65 per year; 14 lines, \$70 per year; 15 lines, \$75 per year; 16 lines, \$80 per year; 17 lines, \$85 per year; 18 lines, \$90 per year; 19 lines, \$95 per year; 20 lines, \$1.00 per year.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Births, Marriages and Deaths in varied free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

Summer Shoes Go Now.

But a short time now remains for us to clean up the remnants of our Summer Footwear. Every pair must go as we need the room for our big stock of FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR, and the prices will move them.

This is your chance to save money. Call and see us, you are always welcome whether you purchase or not.

See our 99c. Table.

See our 75c. Men's Harvest Boots

We believe that we are giving the best value and most satisfaction in HAND-MADE BOOTS that can be obtained. Now is the time to leave your order for a pair of our boots for Fall Wear.

We have the best stock of School Boots to be found anywhere in the country.

When you want good SHOE POLISH come to us. We keep Black Cat, 2 in 1, Black "O," Patent Leather Cream, Reynold's Glycerine Dressing and Packard's Dressings.

Repairing very neatly and promptly done. All rips sewed free.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

Ward's Clothing.

Our August Sale

-OF-

Summer Shirts, Summer Suits,
Summer Caps, Summer Hats,
Summer Underwear, Summer Sox,
Is Now in Full Blast.

BARGAIN TABLES

will be loaded down on SATURDAY.

BOYS' SUITS,

BOYS' BLOUSES,

BOYS' WASH SUITS,

Boys' Fancy Trimmed Blue Serge Suits
worth \$3.00 for \$2.00.

NEW FALL GOODS

are coming to hand every day. You'll want a New Suit when you see our fine selection of TWEEDS and FANCY WORSTED SUITINGS. Leave your measure now and be ready for any emergency.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE LEADING CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings,

Some August Bargains.

Boys' School Hats, straw, 5c.
Ladies' Hats, 50c., 75c., \$1.25, your choice for 25c.
All Millinery greatly reduced.
Prints, Muslins and Gingham, 12½c., 15c. all for 10c. yd.
A lot of Dress Goods to clear at low prices.
Girls' White Lace Gloves, 18c., 20c. were 25c.
Special Values in Hose, 8c. to 45c. pair.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra heavy, seamless, 2 prs. for 25c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Lace Hose, 25c. to 45c.
Extra Heavy Canvas for tents, implement covers, etc., 15c.
3 cans Peas - 25c. 3 cans Corn - 25c.
Tomatoes - 10c. Salmon - 10c.
Pickling Spice, per lb. 25c. Job lot of Brooms, - 15c.
Good Jar Butter - 15c.
Highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

C. F. STICKLE.

Of Interest to Watch Buyers.

In buying a Watch the case must always be considered, and particularly so if it's a gold filled case. The price is always guided by the amount of gold it contains, and in order to settle a dispute between the different makers, the U. S. government assay office was asked to make an assay of the different cases. That assay has just been published, and the result fully bears us out in what we always claimed, that the WADSWORTH Case contains more gold than any other case to-day on the market. This is the case handled by W. H. CALDER. The above are facts that cannot be disputed. We have just received a fine line of the above goods, that for beauty of design are without an equal. Don't fail to come in and see them if you are contemplating buying.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.

P. S.—"First-class goods at moderate prices" is always our motto.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 35c.

Shallow Cultivation in Summer.

Restoring Soil Fertility. Destroying Weeds.

In the older provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too frequently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mold of the virgin soil, and look to the present rather than to the future, it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep plowing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted, and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

RESTORING FERTILITY.

The problem to-day is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches? The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seem to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops, in which clover occupies a prominent place. Under this method, as outlined by Prof. Reynolds, the land is plowed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators, and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and loosen, but do not invert the soil.

THE LAND IN SUMMER AND FALL.

To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is plowed about August, as early as possible in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is harrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without tearing up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing and to enable the sod to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is plowed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double mold-board plow. This ribbing prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills; exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of the frost; and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and consequently earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using the plow. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is continued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for winter. The following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land graded down, continuing the rotation.

WHEN WEEDS ARE TROUBLE-SOME.

Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of eradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed crop or an early maturing crop, such as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep plowing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which very likely it will be impossible to destroy them.

Thousands of sparrows were beaten to death by heavy rainfalls in New Jersey towns.

There is Nothing Difficult About Starting a Bank Account!

THIS bank smoothes the way for you by accepting deposits from \$1.00 upwards and your money begins to earn interest for you from the moment it is intrusted to our safe-keeping. It is the steady, persistent and continuous saving that tells, it is the man who regularly puts by a part of his earnings who, sooner or later, attains prosperity.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Wellman's Corners

Twelfth Annual Lawn Social

From our Correspondent.

Well, it is over, and our people have settled down with a contented sigh. Oh so tired, but happy; for haven't we achieved another great triumph, and maintained our reputation for having the very best socials any locality has ever held, or any individual has ever attempted.

The evening of the 19th was warm, though somewhat hazy, and the people began gathering very early. The Madoc band was on hand at 7 o'clock. They are a large band, and the most of their instruments were silver, and their music, well, if you were not there to hear it, I am very sorry for you, that is all, for you missed a great treat. The flute and drum band of Lodge No. 172, L. O. L., of this place, was also present, and gave several very fine selections, which were much appreciated by all present. Our pipe of last year was also present, and was loudly cheered as he passed through the grounds playing Scotch airs. He was followed, as he was last year, by a crowd of young people, and gave much amusement to those present.

The grounds were tastefully decorated with evergreens, fruit, flags, steamers, Chinese lanterns and transparencies, and were beautifully lighted.

The ice cream parlors were crowded during the whole evening. The lemonade, grocery, and lunch booths were all well patronized, as you will believe when I tell you the amount realized by the evening's entertainment. You would wonder where all the people came from as you gazed at the crowd. Well we can't tell you that, but we know there were people there from Belleville, Trenton, Moira, Spring Brook, Harold, Hoard's Station, Madoc, Frankford, Tweed, Thomasburg, Prince Edward, Hastings, Bobcaygeon, Stirling, Marmora, and almost every town, village, and township within miles of us. As we had unfortunately fixed the date of our social before we knew that Campbellford's civic holiday was on the 19th, and we knew that they were having two excursions that day, we did not expect a great many of our friends from that vicinity, but there were three carryalls, one of them holding 22 persons, and all filled to overflowing, besides a number of private conveyances, from that place. Your correspondent has also been informed of the following persons from greater distances who attended; some of whom timed their visits to their friends so as to take in our social, and some of whom came with no other object than to enjoy the evening's entertainment: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fanning of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind., the Misses Gartner, of Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Thompson, of Bobcaygeon, Mrs. Hector M. Whitton, of Lindsay, Miss Maggie Kennedy, of Toronto, E. F. Bonter, Gananoque, and Ernest Seeds, Toronto. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, and those who had not been privileged to be there other years, but had heard of our yearly festival, said as the Queen of Sheba said to Solomon, "that the half had not been told them."

Our fireworks were finer than ever this year. Our lunch booth was much larger and much better managed than ever before. The proceeds of our evening's entertainment was \$252, a little in advance of last year, and would have been still more had it not been for the rain which began to fall about 11 p.m. But we are well satisfied, and only regret that some of our friends must have got a wetting going home. We are well aware that some will think that this is an exaggerated report but we are sure every item in it can be verified.

Foxboro Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Forster and Master Ward, of Buffalo, spent a week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Snider.

Miss Mildred Johnston, of Bowmanville, spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Miller.

A private picnic was held at the Oak Lake last Friday from Foxboro, the guests of honor being from Buffalo, Syracuse, Newburg, Bowmanville and Belleville. A very enjoyable day was spent.

The Rev. Mr. Peck and family are just about settled in their new manse in our village.

Mrs. Emma Smith of Belleville, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Demorest.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Blair are moving from our midst and are going to reside in Frankford.

The horse belonging to Inspector Johnston ran away Monday afternoon, throwing him out near Mr. J. Thrasher's and cutting him severely about the face and head. He was taken to the home of his son, who lives not far from Foxboro.

Mr. Rosevear had his shoulder dislocated while leading a horse by a traction engine in our village on Tuesday morning. The horse acted very badly, and was struck in the back by one of the shafts.

"Sterling Hall."

FAIR VISITORS will be requiring many lines of wearables before going. Here we show the first peep of Fall's exclusive and correct styles in

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Coats.
Ladies' and Misses' Raincoats.
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Wool Crepe Blouses, in Pink, Sky, and Cream.

COLLAR BARGAINS.

5 dozen Ladies' Fancy Wash Collars in a variety of styles, regular 25c. to 35c. each, clearing at 20c.

CASHMERE HOSE.

10 dozen extra quality, ribbed Cashmere Hose, in sizes 8½, 9, 9½, worth 35c. to 40c. pair, on sale at 25c. per pair.

FALL WRAPPERETTES.

No need to pay high prices this Fall for your Wrapperettes if you buy them at "Sterling Hall," where we offer 125 pieces in the brightest and best patterns and colorings at the following lowly prices:

Regular 10c. Wrapperettes for	-	-	-	8c.
" 12½c. " " " "	-	-	-	10c.
" 15c. " " " "	-	-	-	12½c.

STAPLE BARGAINS.

Price has a loud voice. Get next to our price on Staple Goods; they talk convincingly in quality and value, which means a saving in \$ \$ and cents to the purchaser.

Good Heavy Cotton, 32 inches wide,	-	5c. yd.
Good Heavy Flannelette, 26 in. wide	-	5c. yd.
Good Print, light and dark colors	-	5c. yd.

School Boys' Specials.

5 dozen School Caps, regular 50c. line for 25c.

Heavy Knicker Pants, all sizes, at 50c., 75c. to \$1.00.

Boys' All Wool Sweaters, double collars and cuffs, assorted sizes in Navy, Cardinal and Black, 50c.

The Way to Win a Woman

is no secret to the man, but a nice suit of our well made clothes will help you.

Very special values in Black Suits at \$10, \$12.50, \$15.00.
" " in Fancy Fweed Suits at \$7, \$10, \$12.

SUITS TO SPECIAL MEASURE.

In this department we now show samples of newest designs in Fall Tweeds and Worsteds. Our facilities for securing perfect fit, correct styles and superiority in workmanship are unexcelled. A trial solicited.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SCHOOL SHOES.

The end of vacation time means new School Shoes. We have made extensive preparations for this trade and desire to announce that we have better lines than ever before. We have found a manufacturer who has learned how to make Children's Shoes that possess both style and wear. As all mothers know, some School Shoes look well but wear badly, while others wear well but are ugly and clumsy. Style and wear as a combination in Children's Shoes is a new and important development. The prices are no higher than before—lower if anything.

If you want a good pair of Hand-Made Boots come to us.

Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

All kinds of SHOE POLISH in stock.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.



Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoes.

CIDER.

The undersigned has enlarged and fitted up a first-class cider mill, and is prepared to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Bring on your apples and give me a trial.

JEREMIAH WILSON,
Spring Brook.

STRAYED

On to Lot 29, Con. 8, Sidney, a Yearling Bull carrying broken poke. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling P.O.

More Buggies Than I Want.

I have on hand a good supply of the Wm. Gray Buggies and Mikados, all trimmed in hand buffed leather, with the celebrated Dowley springs which will not get out of shape as they get old. Will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Stirling.

VOTERS LIST, 1904

Municipality of the Village of Stirling, County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of this said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office, at Stirling, on the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1904,

and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Clerk of the Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1904.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, 35c.

RUSSIANS LOSE ANOTHER

Novik, Battered by Japs, Forced to Run Ashore.

CRUISER NOVIK SUNK.

A despatch from Tokyo says:—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsubuma, the Russian cruiser Novik has been sunk. The fight occurred on Sunday. After it, the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Koryokovsk harbor, on the island of Sakhalin.

The details of Sunday's fight are not known here, but it is evident that the Japanese vessels caught up with the Novik on Saturday, and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early Sunday morning. The capture of the Chitose reported the engagement in a brief telegram, which reached the Navy Department here Sunday afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser Saturday afternoon, and that on Sunday morning he inflicted heavy damage upon her. The Novik, nearly sunk, but was beached at Koryokovsk.

The Imperial Prince Higashi Fushima was second in command of the cruiser Chitose, which took part in the action. Capt. Sento commanded the other vessel.

The following official statement was given out:—

"The captain of the protected cruiser Chitose reports that the Chitose and protected cruiser Tsubuma attacked the Russian cruiser Novik at Koryokovsk, Sakhalin Island, on the morning of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st, the Novik, which had been heavily damaged, was stranded and partly sunk. The Tsubuma was hit once in the coal bunker, but the damage has also been repaired. There was no other damage, nor was there a single casualty on either of the Japanese vessels."

The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Koryokovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Japanese vessels steamed in close to the Novik early Sunday morning and completed the destruction completed Saturday.

From a political standpoint, the news of the destruction of the Novik is highly satisfactory, for the ship could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer, but from a sentimental standpoint much regret is expressed at the loss.

PRIZES OF JAPAN.

A despatch from Tokyo says:—Commenting on the action of the Russian warships in taking refuge at Shanghai and Kiao-Chau, the Asahi maintains that there is a vast difference between a soldier and a warship. Disarming renders the former a non-combatant, while the latter remains an implement of war. Consequently the action of the latter in taking refuge and disarming in a neutral port, does not give it permanent protection. The contrary theory would destroy the principle of an enemy's navy. For this reason the present arrangement by which fugitive Russian ships are disarming in neutral ports, where they will remain until the close of the war, ought to be regarded as a temporary measure only. Japan's acquiescence in the arrangement is to avoid increasing complications as to the rights of belligerents and neutrals. This acquiescence does not affect the status of the disarmed vessels, which are legitimately Japan's prizes, and will be claimed by her at the end of the war.

JAP'S FRESH POSITION.

The Japanese troops occupied Anshan, the town to the south of Liao-Yang, on the railroad, on Friday. The Russians have retreated to the north in the direction of Mukden.

The Chinese general at Mukden has placed a white flag over the city gate to show the neutrality of the Chinese and avoid a conflict with the Japanese. The Russians have bridged the upper Liao into Mongolia, thus making a break into neutral territory.

News received in official quarters is that heavy rain at Anping have flooded the Russian trenches. The roads are impassable.

The Russians are gradually falling back north from Liao-Yang. Between the center and Anshan there are thirteen divisions.

DIANA GETS TO SAIGOU.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A telegram from Mukden says that the cruiser Diana, one of the ships of the Port Arthur squadron whose whereabouts has been uncertain since the battle of Aug. 10, has arrived at Saigon, French Cochinchina.

MORE GOLD FOR THE WAR.

A despatch from Tokyo says:—The Nichi-Nichi states that the authorities have made an exhaustive investigation of the domestic gold production. They estimate that the present output can be increased by over twenty million yen (ten million dollars) annually.

The latest returns as to war revenues and expenditures show that the former have 226,000,000 yen, and the latter 216,000,000 yen, leaving a deficit of 20,000,000 yen. This will be defrayed out of the ordinary revenue.

CHANGE OF POSITION.

A despatch from Mukden states that there has been a complete change in the relative positions of the armies during the last 15 days. The change involves the fate of Liao-Yang. There is reason to believe

that the Japanese have changed their original objective—Liao-Yang to Mukden.

A battle is regarded as being imminent, as the Japanese on the Russian east front are only 20 miles from Liao-Yang.

The advance posts are not more than four miles apart, and small skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

On the south side the Japanese have retired to Hai-Cheng. The rains have now continued incessantly for a week, and the roads in many cases have been completely washed away.

JAPS DRIVEN SOUTH.

A despatch to the Paris Temps from Liao-Yang reports that the Japanese vanguard, a battalion strong, placed upon Gen. Kuroki's extreme left, met a Russian detachment at Tungtuchan, 120 miles (80 miles) from Liao-Yang, and that the Japanese were driven to the southward.

Numerous Japanese soldiers have been noticed along the Chinese Railway, between Koupoutou and Sin-mining.

RUSSIA LOSES GUNBOAT.

A despatch from Tokyo says:—A Russian gunboat of the Otavai type, struck a mine and sank off Loo-ti promontory, the extreme southern point of the Kwang-Tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, at 8 o'clock on Thursday night.

The Otavai was an armed gunboat of 1,500 tons displacement. She carried one 9-inch gun, one 6-inch gun, and ten quick-firing guns. She had two torpedo tubes, had a speed of 15 knots, and carried a crew of 142 men.

GERMANS BLOCK JAPS.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—The German authorities at Tsingchow have sent a guard of 100 men to a point 15 miles east of that place, for the purpose of frustrating an expected attempt on the part of the Japanese to erect a wireless telegraph station.

GREAT BATTLE IN SIGHT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Matin says that Gen. Kouropatkin has informed the Czar that the forthcoming battle south of Liao-Yang will be of the most desperate character. This is taken to indicate that the Russians have abandoned their tactics of retreat.

JAPS' STRATEGY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Agency Russia says that the Japanese have commenced a general movement north. The extreme left of Gen. Oku's army is marching towards Mount Dalinsky, and Gen. Noduz is marching towards Mount Moudolinsky. Gen. Kouropatkin's left is at Samitsa. It is rapidly moving north. The renewal of activity by the Japanese is believed to have for its object the threatening of the Russian communications with Liao-Yang and Mukden, thus compelling Gen. Kouropatkin to abandon his position at Liao-Yang without giving battle.

DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the Naval College have been ordered on active service and the college has been closed. Grand Duke Cyril has returned here from Coubourg. He will accompany Vice-Admiral Rojestkovsky, commander of the Baltic fleet, to the Far East.

GUNS DISMANTLED.

A despatch from Tsingchow says:—All the ammunition from the battleship Czarevitch and the three destroyers here has been removed and stored in the German magazine. The guns of the warships have been completely dismantled. The terms of their parole oblige the Russians to remain at Tsingchow until the end of the war. The sailors are making all possible repairs to the ships. The officers who are able to get about are being royally entertained by the Germans.

CRUISERS RIDDLED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Admiral Alexieff reports that the Russian and Gromobol arrived at Vladivostok last Tuesday. Three of the Russian's funnels were pierced and three of her boilers were useless. The Russian was struck eleven times below and near the water line. The Gromobol was hit six times. The losses of both amounted to 50 per cent of their officers and 25 per cent of their crews. The latter losing 185 killed and 807 wounded.

Rear-Admiral Jensen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Witroff. He was standing on the bridge of the Russian when it was wrecked by a shell.

RUSSIANS WERE BRAVE.

A despatch to the Jiji Shimpo, of Tokyo, from Sasebo, gives an interview with Vice-Admiral Kanimura, who said he preferred to endure criticism rather than risk disclosing the tactics of his squadron. He had an important duty to discharge. He added that recently he made a ten-day's cruise, but did not find the enemy. He was much disappointed. While returning to his station he found the Vladivostok squadron at the mouth of the Vladivostok Strait. The two squadrons had produced a battle, but the Russian side had been driven back by the Japanese. The Russian side had been driven back by the Japanese. The Russian side had been driven back by the Japanese.

of sight. They turned to the north-east, which placed the sun at the back of the Japanese and in the Russian gunners' faces. The Japanese took advantage of this. Admiral Kanimura expressed admiration of the bravery of the Russians. He was impressed by their care in avoiding reckless sacrifice of life. The Japanese, had they been similarly placed, would have committed suicide. He ordered his squadron to do its utmost to save life, even those of the ships belonging to the Russian. He believes the Russian and Gromobol have lost their efficiency temporarily. The Japanese saved 613 Russians, including a priest and sixteen officers.

The Asahi says that most of the surviving engine-room hands from the Russian are wounded. Most of the Russian shells which struck the Japanese vessels did not explode.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch from Paris says:—It is reported that the Russian Baltic fleet will be on its way to the Far East before Sept. 1. Eleven transport ships laden with 65,000 tons of English coal have already sailed, to take up stations along the route that is to be followed by the fleet.

RUSSIAN RESERVES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The mobilization of the reserve troops in five of the seven districts of the Province of St. Petersburg has been completed, and the mobilization of those of the Russian capital itself is expected to be announced in a few days. Probably thirty thousand men will be taken out of the population and called to the colors.

RUSSIA TO BACK DOWN.

It is understood at St. Petersburg that Russia will recognize the validity of the British and American view differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband of war, and the Russian reply will be couched in this sense. Specific reference to the part of Great Britain on the part of Great Britain and cargoes will probably be reserved for later consideration.

The Emperor's Government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the flour on board the Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to adjust it diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case should be appealed to the Admiralty Court here.

A SECOND ARMY.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg announces that Gen. Alexieff, who is now at Vladivostok, is engaged in organizing a second Russian army commanded by either Gen. Karebars or Gen. Goukhomloff.

The formation of this army, says the correspondent, of which Gen. Kouropatkin has not been informed, will, it is thought, diminish the influence of the Commander-in-Chief and to a large extent interfere with his movements.

It is suggested in military circles at St. Petersburg that the choice of generals in the Far East leaves much to be desired.

AWAITING DECISIVE BATTLE.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from General Kouropatkin, dated from Anshan and conveying the congratulations of the army to the Emperor on the birth of an heir to the throne, says:—"We await a decisive battle with the Japanese army advancing upon us, gladly anticipating meeting the foe, and proving our ability to our Emperor and country."

BIG FLANKING MOVEMENT.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says:—A general Japanese flanking movement is developing to the east and parallel with the railway, involving all the troops from Dain Pass to Diodinshan, on the Taitse River, 35 miles southeast of Mukden. It is evident that these troops have combined to force the Russians out of Liao-Yang without a fight, and thus secure advantageous winter quarters. It is not thought that the Japanese have given up their intention to consummate the movement until the release of a large number of troops besieging Port Arthur.

It is reported that a large force has left Hai-cheng and is retiring to Tatsienkiao.

Three days' rain has temporarily checked all movements. Chinese bandits are more active than ever.

GERMANY'S SERVICES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says that rumors have been current in St. Petersburg for the past three or four days that Germany's friendship for Russia was displayed after the recent naval engagements in forms which leave no doubt that her services are more helpful to Russia and more perilous to herself than any France has yet rendered. It is further alleged that the authorities at Kiao-Chau expected the Russian ships to leave there whenever they should leave Port Arthur.

CHINA PREPARING.

A despatch from London says:—A sensation has been caused here by a despatch from Peking saying that the Chinese railways have been asked if they have sufficient rolling stock and how quickly they can transport 100,000 troops to Shan-Hai-Kwan. In view of the threatening attitude of Russia toward China over the Ryehiaki incident, the prospective movement of Chinese troops is regarded as significant. Shan-Hai-Kwan is on the line of railway connecting with New-Chwang and running to Sin-mining, north of Mukden. Chinese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan would be in a position to rush north and menace the Russian right flank, or cut their line of communication with Harbin.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Wheat.—No. 2 white and red winter being quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for milling. Manitoba wheat scored another big advance. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 2 Northern at \$1.08 and No. 3 Northern at \$1.05. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats.—No. 2 white is quoted at 33½ to 34c west, and 34 to 34½ local freights to New York. No. 1 white, 35c east, and No. 2 at 34½ east. No. 2 new white oats offered at 32½ September delivery.

Barley.—No. 2 quoted at 43c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 41½c, and No. 3 at 39c, middle freights.

Peas.—The market is easier at 61 to 62c, at outside points.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 49c west.

Rye.—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour.—Ninety per cent, patents are quoted at \$4 to \$4.05 in buyers' sacks, east or west, for export, while for domestic use quotations are \$4.20 to \$4.25, sacks included, Toronto. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in barrels, \$4.55 to \$4.65. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 2 patents, \$2.20; 2 patents, \$4.90; and strong bakers', \$4.80, on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$13 to \$13.50, and shorts at \$16 to \$16.50. Manitoba bran in sacks \$17, and shorts at \$19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and hand-picked at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Potatoes.—The market is unchanged, at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey.—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½ per lb.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw.—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6.00 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes.—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 65 to 70c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 to 15c per lb.; yearlings, 8 to 9c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 16 to 17½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½c per dozen; seconds at 13 to 14½c.

Cheese.—The market is quiet, with prices firm at 9 to 9½c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 9½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; do., short cut, \$17 to \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams—Light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do., heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard.—The demand is moderate, with prices steady. We quote:—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The markets are fairly active, with prices steady to strong. The local market for oats was firm, and holders are realizing 39c for No. 3 in store, and 40c for No. 2. Peas are about steady at 70½c. Flour—Montreal: No. 2 barley, 50½c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 49c. Winter wheat patents, \$5.15 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; straight rollers in bags, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18, shorts \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts, \$19 to \$20; moultie, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to 8c; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.80. Cheese—Ontario, 8½ to 9c; white, best Quebec, 8 to 8½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 19 to 19½c; straight gathered candled, 16 to 16½c; No. 2, 13½ to 14c. Butter—No. 1, 19½ to 19c; No. 2, 18½ to 19c; ordinary, 18½ to 19c; Western dairy, 14 to 14½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 23.—Wheat—Sept., \$1.19½; Dec., \$1.15½; May, \$1.16½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.25½. Flour—First patents, \$6.50 to \$6.60; second do., \$6.20 to \$6.30; first clear, \$4.45; second clear, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Bran in bulk, \$16.00 to \$16.25. Shorts—\$19 to \$19.50.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Flour—Stronger; light trade. Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 3 corn, 60c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 2 do., \$1.16 to \$1.18; new Sept. \$1.10½. Rye—No. 1, 75 to 76c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; sample, 37 to 38c. Corn—No. 3, 86 to 86½c; Sept. 84c bid.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—There was a good run at the Western Cattle Market to-day, the market starting and closing brisk. The market was pretty well cleaned out, and prospects for sheep and lambs steady, with the market active.

Prices are as follows:—Exporters, heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.00; do light, 4.50 to 4.65.

do medium	4.35	4.50
do cows	3.60	4.00
Bulls, export	8.60	4.25
Butchers' picked lots	4.25	4.40
do good to choice	4.00	4.25
do fair to good	3.75	4.15
do mixed lots, medium	3.50	3.75
do good cows	2.85	3.35
do common and rough	2.00	2.50
Butchers' bulls	1.75	2.50
do medium	1.75	2.50
do light	1.25	1.75
Light bulls	2.25	2.75
Fedders, short-keep	4.25	4.50
do good	3.75	4.00
do common and rough	2.50	3.00
Milk cows, each	30.00	50.00
Export cows, per cwt.	3.65	3.75
Bucks	3.00	3.25
Spring lambs, each	4.50	5.00
Lambs, per cwt.	4.25	4.75
do each lb.	33	34
do each lb.	2.00	10.00
Legs, selects, per cwt.	5.85	
do lights	5.85	
do fats	5.35	

DECREASE IN FALL WHEAT

ESTIMATED YIELD LESS THAN TEN MILLION BUSHELS.

Barley and Oats Show Increase—Live Stock Figures Indicate Prosperity.

The following are the estimates on Aug. 1st by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, of the Ontario crops for the current year. These estimates will be revised in the November bulletin, when the yields will be more accurately determined by threshing returns:—

Fall Wheat—This year shows a further reduction of 60,000 acres. The estimated yield this year is 16.2 bushels per acre, as against 25.9 in 1903, and is 4.3 bushels below the average of the past twenty-two years. The total yield is 9,827,790 bushels, as against 17,242,703 in 1903. The area of fall wheat plowed up totals 149,274 acres, or nearly 24 per cent. of the area sown.

Spring Wheat—There is a decrease in area of 23,000 acres. The estimated yield is 18.5 bushels per acre, as against 18.7 in 1903, and is 2.7 above the average. The total yield is 4,165,735 bushels, as against 4,650,707 bushels in 1903.

Barley—This crop shows an increase of 63,000 acres, the estimated yield being 32.5 bushels per acre, as against 34.3 in 1903, and is 5.6 above the average. The total yield is 20,335,335 bushels, and 23,278,817 in 1903.

Oats—An increase of 16,000 acres is shown for oats. The estimated yield this year is 39.8 bushels per acre, as against 41.6 in 1903, and is 3.7 above the average. The total yield is 3,043,443 bushels, as against 1,097,874,053 in 1903.

Rye—Rye shows a reduction of 49,000 acres. The estimated yield this year is 16.1 bushels per acre, as against 16.6 in 1903, and is slightly below the average. The total yield in 1904 is 2,039,940 bushels, as against 2,970,760 in 1903.

Peas—This crop shows a reduction of 67,000 acres. The estimated yield is 21.2 bushels per acre, as against 21.9 in 1903, and is 1.8 bushels above the average. The total yield is 1,400,000 bushels, as against 8,924,650 in 1903.

Beans—Reduced by 2,000 acres. The estimated yield in 1904 is 19.1, as against 18.4 bushels per acre in 1903, and is 2.0 bushels above the average. The total yield is 966,666 bushels, as against 978,246 in 1903.

Hay and Clover—This crop shows an increase of 140,000 acres. The estimated yield is 1.80 tons per acre, as against 1.56 in 1903, and is .37 tons above the average. The total yield is 5,239,189 tons, compared with 4,336,562 in 1903.

The areas in other crops are as follows:—

Corn (for husking) 320,882 acres; corn for silage 193,115; buckwheat, 100,603; potatoes, 133,119; mangels, 71,344; carrots, 6,629; turnips, 133,207; rape, 49,219; hops, 2,252; flax, 6,833; tobacco, 8,033; orchards and gardens, 369,495; vineyards, 14,357, and pasture, 3,183,973.

The estimated crop of apples from 7,103,566 trees of bearing age is 43,003,674 bushels, or 612 bushels per tree, being a slight decrease from 1903.

Live stock figures show 655,555 horses, as compared with 639,581 in 1903; cattle number 2,776,104, as against 2,674,261 in 1903; sheep dropped to 1,455,452 from 1,642,726 enumerated in 1903. There are 1,927,934 swine, a small decrease from 1903. Poultry show a total of 9,412,701.

In the year ending June 30th farmers of Ontario have sold or slaughtered 62,310 horses, 730,212 cattle, 687,144 sheep, 2,240,065 swine, and 3,537,358 poultry.

The wool clip is 4,972,043 pounds, and farmers possess 201,064 colonies of bees.

GERMAN FARMER'S DEED.

Struck Armprior Blacksmith With a Pickaxe.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Gustave Middlestadt, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Graton Township in Renfrew County, is under arrest for the murder of Ernest Eggert, an Armprior blacksmith, as the result of a blow struck by the former while under the influence of drink.

On Wednesday afternoon Middlestadt went to Eggville, accompanied by his wife. He visited a number of the hotels and was drinking, and though generally of a good disposition was not considered accountable for his actions when under the influence of liquor. He had occasion to visit Eggert's blacksmith shop, where he spent considerable time. Middlestadt is said to have been in a good mood when he had better go, as his wife was waiting. The man left the shop, but in a few minutes he was back again. Eggert once more reasoned with him and told him to go. Middlestadt stepped to the door, and as if to leave, but he held on to a pick-axe he went savagely at Eggert, striking him with the point of the axe in the region of the temple. He then went to his rig and drove home. An alarm was raised, and Eggert was taken to a surgery. Later to his home. Despite medical aid he gradually sank, death occurring this afternoon. The dead man was 50 years of age and leaves a widow. Middlestadt is about 42 years old and is a father of a large family. He is married to a woman named Middlestadt, who was arrested and taken to Eggville, where an inquest has been commenced. The victim of the tragedy was a hard-working, industrious man.

WILL USE GAS LIFE BUOYS

Life-Saving Apparatus to Be Tested on Steamers.

A Chicago despatch says:—Some of Chicago's passenger steamers are to be supplied with gas life buoys to rescue those who fall overboard. The gas above which will burn a brilliant gas jet for a considerable time, is lighted as soon as it strikes the water. Extended tests of the buoys have proved satisfactory. Sailors have proved falling from steamers and passengers falling from the buoys the night time, although in many cases able swimmers, have almost always perished through inability to find life preservers cast overboard.

THE WIND DROPPED.

Forest Fires Threatened Michel With Destruction.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 18.—According to a despatch from Michel, the town was threatened with destruction from forest fires a few days ago. So critical was the situation at one time that a train was kept in readiness to take the women and children to Fernie, and the night was unquiet. Smoke entered the coal mines and rendered them almost unusable.

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The Trent Valley Canal.

The Minister of Railways and Canals has issued orders for a survey of the suggested route for the lower stretch of the Trent Valley Canal, which would give that system an outlet on Lake Ontario at Port Hope. An alternative route by way of Trenton has already been surveyed. The department will afterwards choose whichever is shown to be the cheapest and best route. Another survey party is being sent to examine the upper end of the waterway with a view to carrying it through to Georgian Bay.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, minister of education, announces that he is prepared to grant fourteen scholarships to the value of \$50, in the case of each woman, and \$75, in case of each man, to Ontario teachers taking a three months' course, commencing in September, at the Macdonald institute, Guelph. An allowance also, at the rate of five cents per mile, for the actual distance from the teacher's school, is offered from the Macdonald rural schools fund, together with an allowance of \$25, to every approved teacher who has taken a full course satisfactorily. The courses for the teachers selected will have special reference to nature study.

A petition signed by 14,718 registered medical practitioners in the United Kingdom was lately presented to Lord Londonderry, expressing recognition of the value of the optional lessons in hygiene at present given in schools, but stating the opinion that the teaching is inadequate, and that it should be compulsory and be given at a much earlier age than at present. The memorial emphasizes the evil effects of alcohol upon the human body, and is said to be a "remarkable testimony to the progress of temperance opinion in the profession." The presentation was supported by an influential deputation from the British Medical Association. Sir William Broadbent, in speaking of erroneous ideas regarding hygiene, said: "It is especially with regard to alcohol that perverted ideas prevail. It is erroneously supposed that stimulants of some sort are an absolute necessity. There can be no greater error. They are certainly not necessary, and so far from being a source of strength, are a drain upon the individual." Sir Victor Horsley spoke in the same strain.

Quick Time.

An unflattering but amusing pen-picture of "Americans" as he has found them is given by a disgruntled Frenchman. When we talk of France they always say, "Oh, but you should see America." They reckon up their buildings by the cubic acre, and the greatest artistic beauty of an edifice is the number of stories it has. They take out their guide-book and study the exact measurements and weight of stone. "Oh," they say, "it is not as big as Waldorf-Astoria or the White House." And they are happy. The "American" has only one superlative, exactly the same in art and literature as in industry. It is "biggest." The biggest picture, the biggest book, the biggest machine. I dare say they would really like to have the biggest stomachs to eat the biggest dinners, for they have the biggest feet to cover the most ground. The highest ideal the "American" can imagine is the biggest automatic machine, and he is always talking of it and trying to invent it, just as he is always trying to imitate a machine in his way of living. He has an idea that man must push his brain to its maximum of work at the highest pressure, only to create machinery. To do this he fills his head with cog-wheels, which he sets going at such a rate he can never stop them, and they go on turning and turning, even when he has no more work to do. He goes off with such a rattle that he cannot stop the machine until it breaks him down. He has given up real eating long ago, and in ten minutes finishes off a meal it would take a Frenchman two hours to get through, and as his teeth are bad he stops them all with gold. He has trained himself to work until eating is a nuisance, so he invents tablets and can carry a pound of beefsteak and a loaf of bread in his waistcoat pocket. The only idea the "American" has of civilization is a huge orchestra where all the world plays the tune while he waves the wand. The tune does not matter if the time is quick.

A Querer Find.

Edward Diamond, lot 2, con. 2, South Fredericksburgh, sent to Dr. Wagar, dentist, a curiosity in the shape of six small pickers that were dipped out of a well on his farm. Two years ago a hole was drilled thirty-three feet deep for water, but was given up as dry. Last winter when water was scarce it was discovered that there was plenty in the well, and it was used for the stock. Later it was noticed that the water contained small fish, which proved to be pickers, of which there are thousands. The question is, how do the fish get there? The water at the bottom is considerably higher than the surface of either Hay Bay or the Bay of Quinte. Did the drilled hole come in contact with a subterranean passage from one of the upper lakes, through which these small fish find their way?—Napanee Beaver.

On Saturday 2,493 harvest hands left Western Ontario for Toronto and North Bay, for the Western wheat fields. The last train, the heaviest on record, carried about 900 passengers.

Death of an Old Settler.

From Seymour, (Wis.) Press.

Last Thursday afternoon the friends of Emory Sherman were shocked to hear of his somewhat sudden death. He had enjoyed unusually good health this spring, but on Monday after dinner was taken suddenly ill, and grew worse until death, which was caused by peritonitis.

Mr. Sherman was born April 16th, 1820, in the township of Sidney, Ont., Canada. In 1860 he was married to Phoebe Finkle, of Rawdon. He moved to Wisconsin in March, 1869, and resided in the town of Osborn for many years; then left the farm and moved to the city of Seymour. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss. As a man he was respected and had many friends.

A large number of friends and relatives from the neighborhood and Appleton attended the funeral, which was held on Sunday at the M. E. Church. The pastor, Rev. J. E. Manning, conducted the service, preaching from II. Timothy 4: 6.

Good Wishes.

May we have the head to earn and heart to spend.
A woman needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself.
May the hinges of friendship never grow rusty.
May the sunshine of comfort dispel the clouds of despair.
Love, the only fire against which there is no insurance.
Home—the place where we are treated best and grumble most.
May all single men be married, and all married men be happy.
The chatterbox—may she give us a few brilliant flashes of silence.
May the barque of friendship never founder in the well of deception.
May we ever be able to serve a friend and noble enough to conceal it.
Home is the father's kingdom; the child's paradise; the mother's world.
May we have more and more friends and need them less and less.
Careful Kindness—May we never crack a joke or break a reputation.
May we never murmur without cause and never have cause to murmur.
May the happiest days of your past be the saddest days of your future.
May Dame Fortune ever smile on you; never her daughter—Miss Fortune.

May the devil cut the toes of all our foes, that we may know them by their limping.
When going up the hill of Prosperity, may you never meet any of your friends coming down.
May we have the unspeakable good fortune to win a true heart, and the merit to keep it.

May good fortune follow you all your days, and never catch up to you.—An Irishman's toast.

The person we love, is the one who thinks the most good and speaks the least ill of his neighbors.

Woman is the fairest work of the great Author; the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy.

Three great Commanders—May we always be under the orders of General Peace, General Plenty, and General Prosperity.

The boundaries of our country: east by the Rising Sun; north, by the North Pole; west, by all Creation; and south by the Day of Judgment.

Forest fires are raging in British Columbia. Twenty miles of timber is burning at Wullfishon's Bay, and on nearly all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia the most valuable timber is burning furiously. Fires are also raging on Vancouver Island and in both east and west Kootenay.

The shortage of winter wheat, as indicated by the crop report of the Ontario Government, is certain to have an important effect on the milling industry of the Province. The yield is estimated at 9,800,000 bushels, against 17,200,000 bushels last year. It is calculated that the supply of available wheat for milling purposes will be only one-third of what it was in 1903. The requirements of the domestic trade will absorb the entire yield of the Province, and there will be little or no Ontario grain to grind for export. The deficiency, however, will be made up by an increased employment of Manitoba wheat in the mills of Ontario.

Messrs. Brown Bros., Limited, of Toronto, the wholesale bookbinders and stationers, who lost practically their entire stock in the conflagration of April 19-20, are again warehouseless. The new stock was temporarily stored in the Queen City Curling rink, corner of Church and Hayden streets, and the building and contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Richard Brown, president of the company, estimated the loss of the company at \$70,000. The rink was built two years ago at a cost of \$25,000. St. Paul's Anglican Church, situated immediately to the north of the burned premises, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. The underwriters place the insurance on the Brown Bros. stock at \$60,000, and on the Queen City Curling rink at \$4,600. The damages to the St. Paul's schoolhouse were fully covered.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the ailment is asked for. Mr. Obe Witmer, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of an effective medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We have used and recommended this preparation." For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

THE SKYLARK'S SONG

AN ASTONISHING FEAT FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW.

Not Alone Is It a Wonder of Melody, Tone and Quality, but its Volume Is Astonishing and its Circumstances of Utterance a Physical Marvel.

For its music alone the song of the lark is almost the most melodious of any bird's. The tone and quality are admirable and the volume of sound astonishing. It can be heard clearly when the lark has mounted, as it sometimes does, beyond recognition by normal eyesight. The volume of sound is also most noticeable when a caged lark is heard, singing as it does far nearer to the hearer than the bird in the sky. But apart from the quality and music of the song the circumstances in which it is uttered render it an astonishing feat.

Every other considerable songster is quite aware that singing entails much physical effort. Consequently it takes care to secure a good platform to sing from. A thrush or a blackbird or a robin nearly always selects a top shoot or projecting bough, preferably a dead one, on which it sits and sings, never moving its position, and without any objects round it to hinder or carry off its voice. The blackcap and nightingale and some of the warblers sit in a bush to sing, but the whitethroat and even the hedge sparrow choose the topmost twig. The whitethroat sometimes sings when descending, and some of the plovers and the wood lark do the same, the meadow pipit singing a feeble little song as it makes a short ascent and descent.

But to the strain on its lungs of long protracted song the lark adds the great muscular exertion of a steady upward flight, usually carried out not by scaling the air in gentle circles, as by a vertical climb made by the incessant beating of its wings. Wordsworth's recognition of it as the

Type of the wise who soar, but never roam,
True to the kindred points of heaven and home
Is often almost literally correct. After two or three spirals the bird goes up almost as if it were drawn heavenward by a cord, and then, closing its wings, descends like a falling stone to the very point from which it rose. The strain upon the muscles and the lungs would be great if during all this time it were silent. But it chooses to add to the exertion of soaring that of pouring forth a continuous flood of sweet notes with no intermissions or breaks whatever.

A lark will soar and sing during a space of ten minutes consecutively. The rapidity with which the pectoral muscles are working during this period may be judged from the fact that the bird makes not less than five to six beats of the wing per second. The beats are usually in sets of from three to five, the bird pausing for a moment as if to take a fresh start after the interval. When chased by the merlin falcon, skylarks make their finest exhibitions of flight, ascending into the air to heights which have been estimated as being not less than a thousand feet. Sometimes the bird uses the same means of ascent as when it is soaring and singing, rising vertically by incessant beats of the wing. In the language of the falconer, these are termed "mounting" larks, and their object is to outfly the hawk directly, shaking off its pursuit during the ascent. Others prefer to rise by flying in a spiral, which the falcon imitates.

Mr. E. B. Mitchell, in his volume on "The Art and Practice of Hawking," says: "The one bird may be circling from right to left and the other from left to right, and neither seems to guide the direction of its rings by any reference to those which the other is making. It is now a struggle to see which can get up fastest, and it is astonishing to see to what a height such flights will sometimes reach. As soon as a lark is 800 feet high it can drop, almost like a stone, into any cover within a radius of 200 yards from the spot just under it, allowance being made for the effect of the wind. But 800 feet is not high for a ringing flight; at least there is nothing unusual about it. A lark does not go out of sight until it is much above that height, and it is no extraordinary thing for it to do this. The lark seldom sings late in the day. It can be tempted to rise in a burst of melody for one final ascent if the evening sun breaks through the clouds after rain, but as a rule it is silent long before the sun has descended into the western bed of cloud. We have Milton's authority that it is up and in song before dawn. But those who have

heard the lark begin its flight
And singing startle the dull night
Are not easily found, though in the height of the pairing time it may very possibly be beforehand with aurora in greeting its mate. But as a rule the lark sings at sunrise, as the oriole eats. Darkness depresses it and keeps it mute, but a gleam of sun is the signal for it to ascend. Obviously rain would make it most difficult for it to soar, both by adding to the weight of its body from the moisture caught in the feathers and by wetting the webs of the pinions, so the lark only soars in the dry as a rule. It is one of the most sensitive and best of nature's weather gauges, for when the lark begins to sing it is almost certain that rain has ceased for some time, if not for the day. It is the cock lark which sings. William Cobbett noted that one was just soaring and beginning to sing when the hen flew up and evidently told him to stop, for she fetched him down again—"an instance," says Cobbett, "of that petticoat government which is universal."—London Standard.

Store Closed Wednesday During July and August at 12 o'clock, Noon.

FANCY PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

We still have a number of Fancy Colored Parasols left in stock that we are very desirous of clearing—a number of them are of the newest New York and Paris styles. The season has advanced considerably and we have but a short time left in which to sell them as we do not wish to carry them over till next season.

Possibly you are in need of a parasol—if so you'll do well to investigate this offer. No harm to look anyway. If you are not interested with the values we offer there is no obligation to buy. Come and see.

All Our Fancy Colored Ladies' Parasols to Clear at Half Price.

Ask to see our "20th Century" Brand Tailored Clothing.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.



No Home so Humble that it need be without

The Berliner Gram-o-phone

\$1.00 brings you one. We make it easy for you to own a Gram-o-phone. Even an ordinary piano or organ costs a lot of money—there are lessons to pay for and weary hours of practice—and then a piano is only a piano.

The "Berliner Gram-o-phone" gives you more than 2000 selections to choose from—"A child can operate it."

You can play it in five minutes. The work of the most famous instrumentalists, the voices of the greatest vocalists are produced for you. It sings and talks and every note and tone is true to life. You have in your home an instrument that is, at your pleasure, either an orchestra or a Suite—a singer of comic songs or a speech-maker—all at prices not one-twentieth the cost of an ordinary piano and on terms so easy that anyone can afford it.

Prices of Gram-o-phones \$15 to \$45 complete with 3 Records \$15 to \$45

Guaranteed for five years. "It is made in Canada."

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Write for particulars, Catalogue and list of Records.

Agent will exchange your old Berliner Gram-o-phone Records FREE when you buy two new Records for each one you return for exchange: for instance, you return two Records: receive six: pay for four.

MANUFACTURED BY THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

FOR SALE BY W. H. CALDER, STIRLING, ONT., AGENT.

The harvest laborers excursion which left Toronto by C. P. R. on Tuesday afternoon last carried 1,500 persons. Another excursion leaves to-day.

Last week several stores in Trenton were visited by burglars and considerable goods stolen. Four young men were suspected, and last week Robert Hallington, of Belleville, was arrested. He was taken to Trenton and remained. Harry Lawler and two youths named Cronk and Derry were also wanted but they escaped. Detectives were called in to aid and Monday night subject, in the bush at Miller's Dam, near Trenton. The other pair are still at large.

By the new regulations of the Department of Education the whole Public School system of the Province will be recast according to the very latest principles of pedagogy. More responsibility will be cast on the teachers and the inspectors, and there will be fewer examinations. Latin will not be obligatory for the junior non-professional examination, but will be an "optional bonus subject." The regulations have been approved by the Ontario Cabinet. Mr. John Miller, Deputy Minister of Education, in an interview on the new education regulations expressed the opinion that they would revolutionize our school work.

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is as thick and black as it could wish." Mrs. Susan K. Thompson, Tusconia, Ala.

Gray Hair

Lumber and Shingles

FOR SALE at Anson Station. Will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Oil Gas Stoves.

Harrison Valveless, automatic, wickless, blue-flame Oil Gas Stoves—the latest invention—nothing else like it—overcomes objections of other stoves—customers delighted—\$2,000 Generators already sold. A miniature gas works—absolutely safe, will not explode. Quick meals—does fine baking, cooking, laundry work, etc. Burns kerosene gas, a cheap, clean, safe fuel. 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. Prices as low as the lowest. Also the O-Hi-o Steam Cooker, with doors. Sold by S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. (Telephone, No. 195)

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN.

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

NEWS-ARGUS

to January 1st, 1905, 35c.

How About Painting.

No matter where you live or what you want painted we will gladly attend to it. We go anywhere for business. We will not overcharge and you will be pleased in every way.

We keep Oils, Lead and Colors, in large quantities, and sell to our customers for whom we are doing work, at wholesale prices.

THE REASON we can do our work more cheaply than some painters is because we buy our Lead, Oils, etc., in tremendous quantities, securing the very lowest wholesale prices, and we handle nothing but the best in painters' materials.

We have in our employ only the best of workmen and expert mechanics.

Wall Papers.

As to Wall Papers everyone knows we have the best papers made and that our prices are always lower than elsewhere for commoner goods.

Our August Sale of Wall Papers at half-price is a boom to homemakers.

OUR DECORATING.

Our Paperhanging, etc. is pleasing everybody both in style and low cost.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Write for samples and quotations.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

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Office and Residence—Front Street,
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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to the
profession will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 Numbers 52.

New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
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The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

ONE OF THE MANY CASES OF
RHEUMATISM
—CURED BY—
O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Mr. Archie Chatterton, Wellington, Ont.,
says: "I was totally disabled with rheu-
matism and kidney trouble, and could not
walk; and suffered terribly for nearly
three years."
"The Knights of the Maccabees, of
which I am a member, paid me three hun-
dred dollars a year, total disability claim.
I have sent you the certificate and receipts,
which show that this is correct."
"I was advised to try the O. R. KIDNEY
CURE. After using a few bottles I was
able to walk, and am now completely
cured."
O. R. KIDNEY CURE gives instant re-
lief in all cases of kidney and bladder dis-
eases, and all ailments that are caused
from the accumulation of uric acid.
O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form; each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment, price 50c. at all druggists.
O. R. LIVER PILLS cure constipation;
they do not gripe. Price 25c. per bottle.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2, QUEEN ST. EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.

When You Buy Insurance

you should be just as particular as you
would if you were buying any other com-
modity, even more so.

THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
are all safe and sound. Held up or de-
ferred payments on policy holders' claims
is not a charge which can be brought
against the companies we represent. Bet-
ter get our terms, etc.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
30c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Train en route at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Passenger 10.17 a.m.
Passenger 6.42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.40 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Sabbath School Convention will be held at Bancroft on Sept. 21st.

The Rev. W. W. Burton of Kingston will be the preacher at 11 a.m. next Sunday in St. John's Church.

A large number left this morning for Manitoba and the Northwest. The G. T.R. agent at this place sold twenty-two tickets.

A suggestion has been made to the Dominion Government that Thanksgiv-
ing Day be fixed for Monday instead of Thursday, as has been the custom heretofore.

The High and Public Schools of this village open on Thursday next Sept. 1st. The Principals request that all pupils attend on the first day so that classes may be properly arranged.

The Herald says that wild ducks are plentiful along the waters in the vicinity of Marmora, but that the sport is being spoiled by the fact that one or two parties have already been shooting them. The Herald advocates the formation of a fish and game club.

Every little while some person utterly lacking in every principle of honor, suddenly leaves town, leaving numerous confiding creditors to mourn his departure. Another such case occurred this morning, when a well-known individual left on the excursion to Manitoba.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. Balfour received a few days since a life-size portrait of her recently deceased daughter, Lillian. The portrait is an excellent one, very life-like, and handsomely framed, and was presented to Mrs. Balfour by friends at Selby. The work was done by a Nap-
eane artist.

Correspondents should remember to sign their names to all items sent through the mail, or not handed to the editor personally. Also, write on only one side of the paper. We have received some correspondence with no place mentioned, nor name signed, and consequently we could not insert it.

Thos. R. Shaw, son of our townsman, Mr. John Shaw, who has been in the employ of W. F. Fortune, at Port Arthur, Ont. for the past sixteen months, has been promoted to the position of head clerk. Mr. Fortune has an extensive wholesale and retail grocery business, and the position to which he has been promoted is one of considerable responsibility. We congratulate our young friend on his success.

Mr. John Johnson, public school in-
spector for South Hastings, met with a serious accident on Monday last. When returning to Belleville from his son's farm in Thurlow his horse became frightened at a threshing engine and ran away. Mr. Johnson was thrown out and was severely cut about the head, and bruised about the body. Dr. Faulkner of Foxboro was called and attended to his injuries. It is thought no serious results will follow.

The probabilities are that the Cordova Gold Mines, which were closed down some months ago, will, in the near future, resume operations, with as large a staff as was employed prior to the closing down of the mines. After work in the mines was stopped the shafts were allowed to fill with water, but for some weeks now pumps have been at work steadily, and two shafts have been pumped out. The feeling in Cordova is buoyant, and the reopening of the mines is now thought to be but the matter of a short time, which news will be received with pleasure by all who are in any way interested in this mine, or in mining in eastern Ontario.

The picnic held on Wednesday at the Island, Frankford, under the auspices of the congregation of Trinity Church, was a very successful event. The weather was favorable, the crowd large, and the program of races and sports en-
joyable. A base ball game was played between Belleville and Frankford, the former team winning. An exhibition of slack wire walking was given by Mr. T. McGowan, and a daring feat on a chute with a bicycle was performed by Mr. W. Herman. The ladies supplied a sumptuous dinner and tea, and other refreshments were sold in large quantities. A friendly betting contest was held between Mr. E. Gus Porter and Mr. E. O. Lott, the latter winning by a small majority, a gold-headed cane, which, with a felicitous speech he presented to the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman. The proceeds of the picnic will probably amount to nearly \$200, which will be devoted to repairs and improvements.

Queries.
Are the new sidewalks of Stirling in-
tended for bicyclists or pedestrians? If for pedestrians, is there any law to prevent bicyclists monopolizing the walks? I have seen ladies and children having to step aside to allow the bicyclist to have the right of way. Would it not be well for the "town fathers" to look into this question before an accident occurs through "side-walk scorching"? A RESIDENT, Stirling East.

The 12th of July celebrations in the north were attended with a good deal of illegal liquor selling on a small scale. Four charges were laid against persons for selling at Coe Hill. Two have admitted guilt and paid a fine. One was dropped for lack of evidence, and on Friday John Bird was tried before Magistrate Johnson and Tivy. The written evidence was sent to the Crown Attorney for his opinion, and a decision will be given later. Witnesses swore they bought from three other persons against whom charges had not been laid, and who now escape punishment through lapse of time. These are Fred Taylor, Harvey Woodbeck, and Arthur Smith. A charge will also be tried shortly against a resident of Bangor for selling on July 12th, at a celebration there. Two licensed hotels have been fined for selling after seven on Saturday nights. All of which goes to show the extreme danger in attempting to sell without license, and the necessity for licensees strictly keeping the law.

High School Examinations.

On Wednesday morning Principal Kennedy, of the High School, received summary reports of the recent Departmental Examinations, and it is with pleasure that we give the names of the successful candidates as follows:

Part II, Junior Leaving (equivalent to former Second Class Certificate)—Evelyn E. George, M. Sharpe.

Part II, Senior Leaving (equivalent to former First Class Certificate) or Senior Matriculation—Donald F. Bissonette, Florence Bissonette, T. Hume Bissonette, Mabel Drewry.

In addition to the above, Donald and Hume Bissonette were successful in their examinations in Biology (Botany and Zoology) entitling them to full Science standing.

The number of successful ones is not as great as we would like to have seen it, but from the summary of results we note that the quality of work done in our High School is very good. Several candidates have failed by only a few marks in one subject only, or on the total of 50 per cent, while they are up in every individual subject. Ancient History and Arithmetic are the subjects in which most of the failures seem to have occurred.

We congratulate the winners, but we also sympathize with those who have fallen below the standard, and to them we quote the lines of the old rhyme, If at first you don't succeed Try again.

Village Council.

A special meeting of the Village Council was held on Monday evening last, at the call of the Reeve, and was held at his office. All the members were present.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn, that the proceeds of the Debentures be deposited in the Savings department of the Sovereign Bank, and paid out on the order of the Reeve, countersigned and sealed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Hough, that a cement walk be built on the east side of Edward street, from the Presbyterian Church property to the end of Mr. Kyle's property, four feet wide. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that the sum of \$1250 be transferred to the Treasurer. (This includes \$200 of sinking fund and \$600 already transferred.) Carried.

Council adjourned to Monday evening, Aug. 29th, at 8 o'clock.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 1039 boxes cheese were offered by the following factories:—

	White
2 Central	120
3 Enterprise	120
4 Evergreen	60
5 Glen	50
6 Harold	70
7 Hoard's	40
8 Marmora	40
10 Maple Leaf	80
12 Riversdale	80
13 Shamrock	80
14 Spry	30
15 Spring Brook	60
16 Stirling	90

The sales were as follows:—Whitton, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 16. Rollins, 5, 8, 9, 12. All at 8 1/2c.

Board meets next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Don't Forget the I. O. F. Excursion

under the auspices of Court Chemong, 530, Peterboro, on Saturday, Aug. 27th, from Lindsay and all intermediate stations to Belleville, thence by steamboats to Forester Island Park which will be open on this occasion to the public. Special low return fares secured. See posters for time table, fares and particulars.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of the Agricultural Department has sent out circulars to the agricultural societies of the Province drawing their attention to the clause in the Agricultural and Arts Act which prohibits horse racing at fairs. Those taking part in such races, he said, were liable to prosecution.

A Warning to Mothers.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. As a rule it is only necessary to give the child a dose of castor oil not use any substitute, but give the old-fashioned castor oil, and see that it is fresh, as rancid oil nauseates and has a tendency to grip the child. It does not check the bowels. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipency and all danger avoided. The castor oil and this remedy should be procured at once and kept ready for use. The first indication of any bowel trouble appears. This is the most successful treatment known. Confidence even in cases of cholera infantum. For sale by Chas. E. Parker.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates of Fairs in this district:—

Stirling	Sept. 20 and 21.
Thrasher's Corners	Sept. 17, 18, 19.
Cobourg	Sept. 22, 23, 24.
Frankford	Sept. 23, 24.
Shannonville	Sept. 24, 25.
Marmora	Sept. 24, 25.
Bowmanville	Sept. 24, 25.
Campbellford	Sept. 24, 25.
L'Amable	Sept. 30.
Coe Hill	Oct. 1.
Colborne	Oct. 1.
Bancroft	Oct. 5, 6.
Warkworth	Oct. 7, 8.
Norwood	Oct. 12.
Wooler	Oct. 13.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Laura Caldwell is visiting relatives in Lindsay.

Miss Lou Judd is visiting her sister, Mrs. Anderson, at Port Perry.

Mr. Chas. S. Green, of Kirkville, Mo., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Miss Agnes Winsor left on Saturday last to visit relatives in Rochester.

Miss Rowena Dobson, of Picton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. G. Thrasher.

Miss Maggie Calder, of Norwood, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Calder.

Miss Edith Robinson, of Selby, was the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) Balfour this week.

Mrs. and Miss Consul, of Rochester, N.Y., are the guests of Mrs. W. Graham.

Mr. Ernest Hewat left on Monday for a trip down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Harry and Mr. Thos. Harry, of Trenton, were the guests of her daughter, Mrs. O. Vandervoort, on Sunday last.

Misses Florence and Lena Allen, of Saginaw, Mich., are visiting their uncle, Mr. Peter Martin, and other relatives in town.

Messrs. Claude H. Church and Sumner R. Keyes, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., are camping at Oak Hill Lake, in company with Mr. John M. Black of this town. They will remain under canvas until the end of next week, when they will visit the Toronto Exhibition, Niagara Falls and Albany, N. Y.

Married.

HOLMES-HERRINGTON—At Stirling, on Tuesday, Aug. 23rd, by Rev. J. H. Coleman, M.A., James Peter Holmes, of Madio, to Mrs. Nancy Herrington, of Hawkeville.

SIMMONS-MCLAREN—At Trinity Church, Frankford, on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, by Rev. J. H. Coleman, M.A., Harry Arthur Simmons, of Rutland, Vt., to Mary Maude, daughter of John M. McLaren, of the township of Sidney.

Deaths.

HAGERMAN—In Rawdon, on Aug. 23rd, Hes-
ter, wife of the late M. Hagerman, aged 75 years and 11 months.

SHEN—In Sidney, on Aug. 23rd, Margaret A. Shen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shen, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the east quarter of Lot 12 in the 5th Concession of Rawdon, containing fifty acres. Good frame house and outbuildings, and good orchard on the premises. For terms and further particulars apply on the premises to G. F. FRALECK.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the west half of Lot 14 in the 10th Con. of Rawdon, containing fifty acres. Good frame barn and log house on the premises; also good well. Half a mile from Spring Brook, and near Spring Brook station. For terms and further particulars apply to Mrs. ANNIE BOYLE, Spring Brook.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late ALLAN C. WHITE, of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statutes on that behalf, that all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Allan C. White, deceased, who died on or before the 31st day of June, A.D. 1904, are required on or before the 24th day of September next, to send to G. G. Thrasher, of the Village of Stirling, Solicitor for Aaron White, the executor of the Will of the said deceased, full particulars of their claims and the statement of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified. And take notice that after the said 24th day of September next, the said Executor will proceed with the distribution of the assets of the said deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have been notified. Dated this 19th day of August, A.D. 1904. G. G. THRASHER, Esq., Solicitor for the Executor.

FOR SALE

200 egg capacity Victor Incubator, good as new. Cheap for cash. Address JAS. F. BESWICK, Bell View P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE

200 acres of wood land—hard and soft wood, some pine, and a quantity of cedar. For particulars address JAS. F. BESWICK, Bell View P.O., Ont.

FRUIT JARS.

We have in stock the following sizes in ground top FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.

FLOUR.

Our special grade of Manitoba Flour at \$2.50 is giving splendid satisfaction.

Specials in Confectionery.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuits for - 25c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for - 25c.
3 lbs. Iced Lemon Biscuit - 25c.
3 lbs. Ginger Snaps - 25c.
2 lbs. Honey Jumbles - 25c.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas handled in 1 lb. and 3 lb. boxes.

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

S. HOLDEN.

THE Popular Cash Store.

GREAT CASH SALE

Ladies' White Underwear

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale.

We are offering the balance of our White wear at a great reduction. It will not pay any person to miss this discount sale.

TWO WEEKS SALE ONLY, but come first and have the best assortment to choose from.

Our assortment is the largest and best selected.

Underwear Department.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

Regular	25c. now	21c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	75c.	57c.
"	90c.	69c.
"	\$1.00	78c.
"	1.15	93c.
"	1.25	\$1.07
"	1.35	1.09

—O—

CORSET COVERS.

Regular	20c. now	16c.
"	25c.	20c.
"	35c.	28c.
"	45c.	37c.
"	50c.	39c.
"	60c.	44c.
"	65c.	52c.
"	75c.	58c.
"	85c.	69c.
"	\$1.25	99c.

—O—

UNDERSKIRTS.

Regular	\$1.25 now	\$0.96
"	1.50	1.17
"	2.00	1.43
"	2.75	2.22

—O—

BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU.

Two sets only, regular \$4.50, now \$3.42

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Regular 30c. now 24c.

WHITE SALE PERSISTENCE.

Long after many White sales, heralded abroad with blare of trumpets, have dwindled away into nothingness, our sale of White still persists. Interest in it keeps up, because the always freshly forthcoming supplies of Muslin Underwear, of the splendid White sale calibre, are there to maintain it.

GROCERIES.

Always a fresh stock on hand, and prices the lowest.

Don't forget Milne's old stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

PARASOL SALE—all at a great reduction—best qualities.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Duck Skirts, in black with white spots, regular price \$1.50, going this week at \$1.30, extra value.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Print Wrappers, the best that can be bought, specially for this sale, regular price, \$1.25, now 90c.

Ladies' Underskirts, in Mercerized Saten, at prices that will surprise you. Ask to see these goods.

FOR THE SIGN OF THE OK LINE

When ready to buy look for the sign of the McCormick Line—THE OK LINE

of machines which embraces binders, reapers, headers, header binders, rice binders, mowers, hay rakes, hay tedders, corn binders, corn shockers, huskers and shredders, knife grinders and binder twine. McCormick machines are fully illustrated and described in detail in a handsome book beautifully printed in colors, which will be supplied to anyone interested in harvesting machines.

N. B. WHITE.

McCormick MACHINES AND TWINE

FOR THE SIGN OF THE OK LINE

When ready to buy look for the sign of the McCormick Line—THE OK LINE

of machines which embraces binders, reapers, headers, header binders, rice binders, mowers, hay rakes, hay tedders, corn binders, corn shockers, huskers and shredders, knife grinders and binder twine. McCormick machines are fully illustrated and described in detail in a handsome book beautifully printed in colors, which will be supplied to anyone interested in harvesting machines.

N. B. WHITE.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Prantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH

A VERY OLD MUMMY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Darwin Says That Over 300,000,000 Years Have Elapsed Since the Earth has been a Planet

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to reconcile the fact of "Nature"—to use a recognised phrase—with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6,000 years. Indeed, in the Egyptian Rooms at the British Museum, the visitor can see for himself objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4,000 years B.C., and great is the wonder produced on the minds who first make their acquaintance. In that same department, among the mummies, there is in many respects a most striking exhibit in the department—the body of a man who belongs to the Stone Age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly shaped grave in which it was found, and it has been in consequence of the what irreverently nicknamed the "mummy of the Museum" the man in the pie-dish.

A RELIC OF 50,000 B. C.

The particular interest in that corpse—these men, women, and even children look upon without the least thought or suggestion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death—is that it is undeniably the oldest exhibit in the Museum; and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution have not, so to say, taken the bull by the horns, and boldly labelled that exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. With one single stroke of the pen, Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human but all forms of life? In an address Lord Kelvin once delivered on the subject, he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men, which, however, but of interest to the thinking being, Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that "In all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed;" while later on, in the same book, he wrote: "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future history will recognise as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensibly vast have been the past periods of time, may at once close this volume."

WHEN THE SUN DIES.

Lord Kelvin himself—then Professor William Thomson—over forty years ago, made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say with equal probability that the inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many millions years longer, unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

It is a remarkable evidence of the acute perception of Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare provision of his intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the following statement from Professor Jukes' "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the Weald of Kent, or the erosion of space between the ranges of chalk hills known as the North and South Downs, at three hundred million years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is a hundred times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed three million years; but on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time which has elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion, till it was nearly as complete as it now is, was really a hundred times greater than his estimate, or thirty thousand millions of years. 36,000,000 YEARS OF LIFE.

Professor Phillips, in a lecture to the University of Cambridge, considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the North and South Down to be rather one inch a year, than Darwin's estimate of one inch in a hundred years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the time to about a hundredth. Calculating, however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth, he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 38 and 56 million years.

Within the last ten years, Professor Sollas, of Oxford, working on new principles applied to the strati-graphical rocks, reduced this time very considerably, for he wrote: "So far as I can at present see, the lapse of time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, even when computed on an assumption of uniformity, which to me seems contradicted by the most salient facts of geology."

STARTLING FIGURES.

What are the data, it will naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat which is constantly being conducted out of the earth—in other words, the cooling of the earth, the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis, as well as physical properties of rocks at high temperatures.

The loss of heat by conduction was Lord Kelvin's *best* argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found

that if the earth had been losing heat uniformly for 30,000 million years, the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat, by 100 deg. C., a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity, effects of pressure at great depth, or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of probability, can justify the supposition that the earth's upper crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole or from any part, of the earth so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

EARTH ONCE RED-HOT.

By considering the cooling of the earth, and by tracing backwards the process of cooling, Lord Kelvin came to a definite estimate of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the red-hot of the earth's surface, where red-hot.

"We are, therefore, allowed to express, in the following words: 'We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivities and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks, and as to their rate of heat fusion. We must, therefore, allow very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make; but I think we may, with much probability say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than twenty million years ago, or we should not have more underground heat than we actually have, and, on the other hand, we have less underground heat than we actually have.'—London Answers.

IRISH CATTLE HUNT.

Wild Herd had Become a Nuisance to Farmers.

Such a hunt as would have delighted the heart of Fenimore Cooper's doughtiest hero, yet has just concluded within three miles of the centre of Belfast city, a herd of wild cattle being exterminated on the slopes of Cave Hill, which frowns majestically over Belfast Lough.

Some years ago Mr. Stafford McLean, a farmer, put some polled cattle on the hill, and a young bull reverted to savagery and induced some members of the herd to follow his lead. In the course of time they multiplied, and the younger members were wilder than the old. They broke hedges and fences, and foraged anywhere and everywhere. Mr. McLean was held responsible for their depredations. Claim followed claim for fences broken and hayricks demolished, until the farmer in despair, invited everyone to join in a grand hunt and put a stop once and for all to their work.

Men climbed the hill armed with every class of weapon to be found in the district, old blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, sticks, and knives, and a sprinkling of modern rifles. They warily stalked their prey, but the animals were quick, leaping hedges and ditches in a manner which no hunter could equal. One or two men got within range, but their small shot whistled off the animals' hides like hail on the pavement.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Is Descended From a Long Line of Imperial Ancestors.

Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, who is now forty-three years of age, succeeded his father when he was only fifteen, and under his influence Japan has earned herself a place among the great Powers of the world. His Majesty claims to be the hundred and twenty-first ruler of his line in unbroken descent from Jimmu Teno, the "Son of Heaven," who founded the dynasty 660 B. C. Two years after his accession the Emperor married Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo, a noble of the highest rank. The Empress is childless, and the Crown Prince, the Emperor's eldest son, is the child of a second wife, for, according to Japanese law, inferior wives are allowable. The Crown Prince married nearly four years ago, and is the father of a fair presumptive to the throne. The Emperor of Japan is distinctly a strong man, as may be seen by the wonderful progress his country has made under his rule. Yet his education was more elegant than practical. He was trained in the making of poetry, the mastery of court etiquette, the arrangement of flowers according to Japanese methods and in Chinese classic lore.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

The advocates of a municipal abattoir for every city or large town find a fine example of the way in which such a place should be equipped in the one at Berlin. There is fitted refrigerating machinery for making about 200 tons of ice per day, and there is also steam cooking plant for lighting purposes. Killing is usually confined to two days a week, and the average number of cattle slaughtered is 7,000, with 20,000 pigs per week. The refrigerating plant for this place is of the type known as sulphuric acid plant, which acid in a gaseous form is compressed and sent through a long range of piping. It is clear that the arrangements and cleanliness of such a place must be far better than each private butcher could afford to have by himself.

RETORT CIVIL.

Giffie-Hill, old man! My, but you are a sight! How'd you get all the skin rubbed off the end of your nose? Sparks (with haughty)—Not by poking it into other people's business, I can tell you that!

RELATIONS OF ROYALTY

A PROSPEROUS BUTCHER OF LONDON IS ONE OF THEM.

Descendants of Royalty Who Have Come Down in the World.

According to a recently published work on genealogy there are 11,723 persons of British royal blood now living in Britain and on the Continent. Most of these persons are members of royal or princely houses, and are to be found in the Almanach de Gotha, Debrett, or Burke's County Families.

But there is no Sovereign in Europe who cannot boast of a number of poor relations.

There is a chemist in Liverpool who is descended from the Plantagenets, and who is cousin, seven times removed, of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. This gentleman is well aware of his descent.

A greater fall from grandeur, still, is that of a carpenter, named Emms, who died not long ago, near Portsmouth, England, without being aware of his kinship with King Victor Emmanuel III.

There is a whole family of prosperous farmers in Cumberland who can claim descent from Mary Tudor, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Henry VII., and in a suburb of Hull lives the ex-master of a small coast-steamer, who is descended from James III. of Scotland.

THE BRITISH THRONE.

One of these, nicknamed "Forty-Pockets," was some years ago the butt of the Clerkenwell street-boys owing to his unkingly appearance. He kept a small general shop, and was often to be seen running away from his customers with a bag of sugar, which had Fate been kinder, might have been a sceptre.

The West Central district of London claims a prosperous butcher of royal blood, and in one of the slums of Lisson Grove lives a gentleman of German name, and 'no soldier of fortune,' who is descended from James I. of England, through his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Frederick V., Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia. This gentleman is also a distant cousin of the present Kaiser.

Descendants of Irish Kings are numberless in the Emerald Isle, but few are also possessors of at least two royal scions of British royalty. One, a woman named Hammond, was lately living near Waterford, where she was cook to a well-known resident-magistrate. Her name before marriage was the curiously Irish one of Cullen, and she was descended in the female line from Edward IV. The pedigree of the latter, a farmer in Kilgarry, is not so well substantiated, but he claimed as ancestor

"BLUFF KING HALL," whose lawful issue, better authorities assert, was extinct in 1558.

Descendants of Mary Queen of Scots can be counted by hundreds, but most are settled on the Continent. Her son by Lord Darnley was James I. of England, whose humblest descendant is a tailor at Bonn, in Germany. There is, however, a Pole now living in the East End of London, who shares the blood of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen, through her great-granddaughter Sophia.

Mary's eldest grandson was ancestor of the French Dukes of Orleans, and a genuine poor relation of the present Duke of Orleans now lives in Montmartre, where he is employed as a model by art students. All these "poor relations of Royalty" share the blood of the Plagiarists, through their common ancestor Edward IV., but most of that King's known British descendants are members of the Peerage, or of countess families, the Po to Peer. About thirty, however, are scattered over England and Scotland.

One, a London tailor, makes his living out of robes and Court costumes for peers and peeresses. He is aware of his relationship to King Edward, and is said to be one of the best anatomical genealogists in England.

Every Summer at Scarborough a cheap photographer makes his appearance with his studio and room on wheels. This man is a lineal descendant of Edward IV., and another of his candidates for the office of chaplain of the Paddington Workhouse. After Mr. Mason had served his apprenticeship to newswriting he worked in a confectioner's shop, then became a market-gardener, and finally entered the Church. He was ordained deacon in 1894 and priest in 1895. He took the degree during his curacy's days, and was appointed to his incumbency at Worcester in 1892.

President Roosevelt is a mighty hunter, but on one occasion at least, when a little boy, he is said to have been frightened of "big game." One day a sexton "caught him peering curiously and with some apprehension into the open door of an empty New York church. "Come in, my boy, if you like," said the sexton. "No, thank you," said Roosevelt; but every now and then the sexton caught him peering curiously and with some apprehension into the church. When he went home he told his mother that he had been asked to go in, but was afraid to, as he thought the "zeal" might jump out from under a pew or somewhere and eat him up. On further questioning his mother found he had heard the clergyman read the text: "For the zeal of this house hath eaten me up," on a previous Sunday, and imagined that a real must be a dragon or alligator which was kept somewhere in the church!

A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

and probably regards his success in life as proof that "blood will tell." There is no other case on record of a man of low estate, but royal blood succeeding exceptionally well in life.

On the borders of Exmoor lives a decrepit man who claims that he is descended from Peter the Great. As he never knew any Peter the Great, his name of Smith his neighbors had always laughed at him. They were, however, much surprised when a tourist, who claimed to be expert in genealogy, upheld his claim. The man's grandfather, it appears, married a Russian woman named Lensky, in the port of Revel; and this woman's family is admitted to be of the blood of the Great Tsar. Probably he is the only Smith—Russian Royal blood; but the Kaiser, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy have several "poor relations" in the United Kingdom.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

COUNSEL'S BIG FEE.

The largest counsel's fee for legal work lately known in the American Bar, who appeared—for the French shareholders in the recent Panama Canal case. He received 5 per cent. of the purchase money, making a sum of \$200,000.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, is described as an indefatigable reader of European and American literature. He reads not only the standard works, but the new publications and the current periodicals of both hemispheres are devoured. He reads German, French, English, and Chinese as easily as he does his own language. He has been accustomed to give five or six hours a day to reading.

When the new little Spanish prince (who is a son of the Princess of the Asturias) and nephew of the young King, was born, he was placed on a huge silver salver and taken in to be introduced for the first time to his father, the Prime Minister of Spain, and other high dignitaries, who had all dressed in full uniform for the ceremony. A similar performance took place after the birth of the young King.

Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, was only five years old when he was presented with his first violin. His father gave him lessons, and at eight he played in a concert at Prague, and attracted a good deal of notice. At fourteen he played so wonderfully at his final examination that professors and musical critics were unanimous in their praise, and European fame followed in a very short time.

Sir Edward D. Malet, British Ambassador to Berlin, is an operative librettist and dramatic author of no mean merit. When acting as British Minister-Resident at Cairo in the days before Arabi's rebellion he wrote several plays, which were privately acted both there and afterwards at Berlin on the dainty Bijou stage which forms one of the attractions of the Embassy. He also wrote the "book" for Dr. Cowen's opera, "Harold," which was produced at Covent Garden in 1895.

The Right Rev. Charles John Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Gloucester, is an active tricyclist, notwithstanding the fact that his lordship has reached his eighty-fifth year. He has only taken to the three-wheeler within the last decade, having always been passionately fond of walking. Skating and mountaineering, too, until quite recent years, have been amongst the Bishop's recreations. At one time, indeed, he was the finest figure-skater anywhere around the City of Gloucester.

Sir Henry Irving was once chatting with some brother actors about stage animals, and a certain pony was referred to as having proved an excellent actor when engaged in a well-known play. "Why," said a famous player, as if to prove the fact, "he used to go on the stage and yawn all the time I was busy at the footlights." "H'm," said Sir Henry, slyly; "I don't know about his being a good actor, but I should say he was a good critic."

Lord Kitchener went to a small school, named "Grand-Glo," about four miles from Montreux. It was kept by a Rev. Mr. Bennett, and Kitchener and his twelve schoolfellows had a very jolly time there. At fifteen, according to an old master of his, Kitchener was "of medium height, broad-chested, a very model of strength, but not passionately addicted to sports. Solitary in his habits, not chumming especially with any of his schoolfellows, he worked quietly and steadily, and proved always amenable to discipline." Just the type of boy, in fact, to make an ideal soldier.

Cardinal Raphael Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, is a Londoner by birth, although there is nothing suggestive of the Cockney in his name. It was on October 10th, 1865, at 33, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, that he first saw the light, his father at the time being Secretary to the Spanish Embassy. He went to school at Slough, and completed his education at Ushaw College, Durham. As a young man he was fond of cycling, shooting, riding, and dancing. Cardinal Merry del Val speaks five languages fluently—English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian.

From the position of newsboy to the chaplaincy of a workhouse is a rather big stride, but it has been taken by the Rev. Thomas Mason, M.A. (Durham), of Thornbury Rectory, Bromyard, Worcester, England, who has just been selected from the candidates for the office of chaplain of the Paddington Workhouse. After Mr. Mason had served his apprenticeship to newswriting he worked in a confectioner's shop, then became a market-gardener, and finally entered the Church. He was ordained deacon in 1894 and priest in 1895. He took the degree during his curacy's days, and was appointed to his incumbency at Worcester in 1892.

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COMING TO THE TUNNEL.

It is a most curious fact, though it may have escaped general attention, that the approach of a train in a tunnel may be easily ascertained some seconds before it is visible to those travelling towards it in an opposite direction. The length of a tunnel is no obstacle to the realization of this curious phenomenon, and persons travelling in a tunnel which compressed air is the medium which produces the sensation. Without any warning the drum of the car is pneumatically pressed inwards the moment the locomotive of the other train enters the tunnel (which, for all practical purposes, is only a large tube), owing to the new limited air-space. Many travellers must have noticed this peculiar feeling in the cars without giving the matter a second thought.

A bad epigram, like a woman's pencil, is pointless.

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE

RULES WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

When a Legislator Incurs the Speaker's Frown in Parliament.

To the man "outside the pale" there is much that is mysterious and perplexing in the usages of the House of Commons, and not the least perplexing point is as to what a member may say in abusing a political opponent without incurring the Speaker's reproof. In fact, it is doubtful whether most members themselves know precisely how far they may go with impunity in this direction.

To charge a member with "an atrocious calumny" one would think would inevitably get the speaker into serious trouble, and yet when Daniel O'Connell once characterized a statement by an opponent as "an atrocious calumny" for which there can be no excuse except ignorance to the extent of brutality, such as was familiar in Kent, which the honorable member represents," Mr. Speaker cheerfully allowed the statement to pass without comment, even when his attention was directed to it.

In fact, it seems now to be recognized rule of the House that the expression "calumny" is perfectly allowable, according to the ruling of Mr. Speaker Denison, "it is a word which is not unparliamentary."

Again, when an Irish member in 1884 described a youthful peer as "this bigoted and malevolent young puppy," Mr. Speaker Brand declined to notice the words. "The honorable member," he said, "is responsible for his own words. I am here to give my opinion."

ON MATTERS OF ORDER.

If I were called upon to give my opinion on a matter of taste it would be a different thing." When one night in 1896, a member said of the Leader of the House, "The right hon. gentleman has been a monumental instance of inconsistency throughout his political life," the Speaker decided that "the honorable member has not used any unparliamentary language;" and yet the very same evening another member was severely called to order for applying the word "subterfuge" to an opponent, and was made to withdraw it. "The right honorable gentleman," Brougham once said to Canning, "has exhibited the most incredible specimen of monstrous trucking for the purpose of obtaining office that the whole history of political tergiversation can furnish." Canning, stung to fury by such an imputation on his character, jumped up and exclaimed: "I rise to say that that is false."

Of the two members one would naturally think that Brougham would be censured and Canning excused; but the Speaker was of a different opinion, for Brougham's statement passed without reproof, while Canning was obliged to withdraw his remark under penalty of being taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. JOHN BURNS

once got into hot water by describing an opponent's speech as couched in "language of the pot-house" and breathing the spirit of the prize-ring, but he rescued himself by substituting "the spirit of the Stock Exchange" for that of prize-ring; and Daniel O'Connell's son was similarly called to task when he said, "The honorable member has enforced his attack with all the grimaces of a mountebank and the spite of a vine."

When, however, a member once charged another with a "gross misstatement," the Speaker ruled that there was nothing irregular in the expression; and Mr. Mitchell Henry was similarly held blameless when speaking of an Irish member as saying "Nothing can be more contemptible than a denial of this kind." O'Connell once, when roused to anger by shouts and ironical laughter, turned on his interrupters and exclaimed, "If you were ten times as boasty in your uproar and howling I should still feel it my duty to interpose to prevent this injustice." Mr. O'Connell was asked to withdraw the "offensive expression 'boasty';" but

HE STUCK TO HIS GUNS

right manfully, and the Chairman of Committees finally ruled that "enough had been said about the matter."

A prominent Irish member got into trouble for applying the word "mendacious" to an opponent, and was compelled to withdraw the word; yet, distinctly opposed to the fact, which, after all means precisely the same thing, has like "a gross misstatement," been held to be quite proper and parliamentary.

In all these perplexities and inconsistencies legislators have one fairly reliable rule to guide them—that, however much you abuse an opponent as a politician, you must be careful what you say about him as a man; or, if you do abuse him in his private character, try to persuade the Speaker that the words were used in a "parliamentary sense."

COMING TO THE TUNNEL.

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FISH TAKE LONG JOURNEY

THE WATER WAS KEPT AT THE RIGHT TEMPERATURE BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS.

None of the leading food fishes of the sea along the North American and European coasts, such as the cod, herring, turbot and plaice, is found in the ocean off the coasts of Australia. The people of the Commonwealth have long believed that the successful transplanting of some of the more valuable fishes of the northern Atlantic to the southern Pacific Ocean would be an enormous boon and worth all it might cost.

A number of experiments with the transportation of herring, salmon and other fish failed completely, and it was therefore decided by the Fisheries Commissioners of New South Wales in 1902 to experiment with the transportation of young or nearly mature fish. It was thought best to begin the experiment on a very small scale, as the experience thus gained would increase the chances of success in larger fish.

A report on the subject said that very little was yet known as to the best methods of carrying fish for great distances involving a journey of from five to six weeks in duration. They had been transported for short distances in Europe, but this was no test of the practicability of carrying them half around the world.

The plan was decided upon as the most desirable species for the first experiment. It is a hardy fish, and as it has a wide distribution it was thought likely to adapt itself well to new conditions. It is one of the principal flat fishes in

THE BRITISH MARKET.

H. O. Dannevig planned the work and carried it out. An Australian steamship line sailing from London contributed the space for the apparatus free of charge. The fish were transported by rail from the Scottish firths, not without large mortality. There were serious problems to be solved, such as the right temperature of the water, the construction of tanks in which the fish would be unaffected by the movements of the vessel, a cooling apparatus to reduce the heat of the water in the tropics to temperate conditions and the supply of proper fish food. Much was learned in the first voyage to be applied in later ventures.

The water was cooled by forcing a cold air current through it by pipes from the refrigerating plant. The tanks were placed in a fish chamber built on the deck and the steamer sailed from London on June 21 with 722 plaice and a number of sole, turbot, brill, lobster and crabs, making a total shipment of 812 fish.

They started on the journey of about 12,000 miles with the temperature of the water just right at 58 degrees, and it was not till they reached warmer latitudes that the water was artificially cooled.

There were a few anxious times on ship board. At Naples, for instance, the vessel was in the bay at night, and the harbor was well churned up by the propellers of ships the water was not fit for the tanks.

An eight hours' supply of open sea water was at hand, and it was made to do for nineteen by running it through the tanks three times. The unexpected detention at Naples did not seem to result badly, though there were fears that the whole stock

WOULD BE LOST.

All the turbot and brill and most of the crabs and lobsters died on the voyage, but 640 of the 722 plaice and twenty-three of the thirty soles arrived at Sydney in very good order after a journey of 12,342 miles. Their nature, however, had become somewhat changed, for they had been living for two and a half months in absolute inactivity and were more or less domesticated.

It was deemed best to liberate them where they would be shielded from strong tides and have the easiest conditions for adapting themselves to the environment peculiar to Australia. They were turned loose in a large enclosure of the waters of Port Jackson about eighteen miles down the coast.

At last accounts they seemed to be thriving and the prospects are that Australia is the gainer by two new kinds of excellent sea food. At any rate, the people believe it a problem of the highest importance to Australia has been solved in all its details.

It has been found practicable to transport European sea fishes to Australian waters, and if some of the best varieties prove to be adapted to the conditions of the southern Pacific the value of the fishery resources will be much enhanced. The experiments are to be continued and hopes are high that some of the best food fishes of our latitude will flourish and multiply around the southern continent.

"MEDICAL MURDER."

French medical opinion has been strongly moved by a story openly advocated by a small section of medical men in the United States that in certain stages of hopeless suffering it is permissible to hasten the patient's death. The New York *Medical Association* has stated to have given its sanction to this theory. By the immense majority of French medical men the theory is denounced as bad, both ethically and scientifically, since many instances could be quoted of recovery after the case had been pronounced hopeless.

PLAIN LIVING.

Yeast—Do you believe a man can live on breakfast food?

Crimson—Why, sure! My barber lives on shavings.

ANAEMIA—POOR BLOOD.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation and Consumption Follows.

Anaemia—watery blood—is a treacherous trouble. It steals insidiously from slight symptoms to dangerous diseases. The thin watery blood shows itself at first in pale lips, wan face, breathlessness, heart palpitation, lost appetite. If the trouble is not checked and cured, consumption follows; coughing, spitting, clammy night sweats, a total breakdown and death. When the anaemic sufferer needs more blood—more strength. And there is nothing in the whole wide world will give new blood and new strength so surely and so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to build new, rich, red blood, bringing strength to weak lungs and all parts of the body. Thousands testify to the truth of these statements, among them Miss Emerine Villandre, St. Germain, Que., who says: "While attending school my health began to give way. The trouble came on gradually and the doctor who attended me said it was due to overstudy and that a rest would put me right. But instead of getting better I grew weaker. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and at night I could sleep well. I was troubled with pains in the back, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. Finally I became so weak I was forced to remain in bed. As the doctor did not help me any, I asked my father to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen boxes I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they take the pills."

Anaemia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and the special ailments of women are all due to poor blood, and are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN A ROWBOAT UPSETS.

How Best to Keep Yourself Afloat Till Saved.

If you are in a rowboat and it overturns, when you come to the surface and have yourself comfortably settled in the water, look about for the upturned boat or an oar, and if the closer of the two is not far away you can undoubtedly cover the distance by using your hands and, by kicking gently with your legs, after alternately drawing them in about twice as much as for rowing. If you reach the oar, grasp it with your hands, placed about three feet apart. Then, just as if you were working pulleys in your room, alternately shove the oar in front of you at arm's length and pull it back to your chin. If your lung power is good you observe the rule to breathe deeply you can easily keep afloat 20 minutes. Help out your hands by using your legs the best you know how, and religiously keep out of a standing position. By all means give the lungs opportunity to "take hold" in the water; in other words, to perform their work freely.

A capsized rowboat is ordinarily a splendid buoy. If you reach it, if you have to do to keep afloat indefinitely is to touch it with your hands. It is not necessary for you to try to scramble upon it. In the effort you may send it away from you, or release the air caught in it when it capsized, and thus cause it to sink. This safer plan is simply to rest your hands on it. But if you were in a sloop or any sort of craft with rigging, keep away from the boat. If the sloop capsizes, your first move should be to get clear of the rigging, and after that to stay clear of it. I have known many a good swimmer to drown simply because he got foul of a boat's gear. Trust to your efforts alone; you will be in far less peril.

A DANGER TO BABY.

Doctors have preached against the so-called soothing medicines for years, but they are still used altogether too much. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. Ask your doctor and he will tell you that you have merely drugged your little one into insensibility. These soothing medicines are dangerous. If your little one needs a medicine give it Baby's Own Tablets, and you give it a medicine guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can give these Tablets just as safely to a new born infant as to the well grown child, and they will cure all the minor ills of childhood. Mrs. J. M. Gilpin, Bellhaven, Ont., says: "Since I gave my little one Baby's Own Tablets there has been a marvellous change in her appearance, and she is growing splendidly. You may count me always a friend to the Tablets. Ask your druggist for this medicine or send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid."

"What is the matter with that baby?" growled an irascible husband as the little one persisted in howling and kicking to the extent of his little might. "The matter is, sir," calmly replied the wife, as she strode up and down the room—"the matter is that this baby inherits your temper." And the husband returned to his paper with a gloomier look than before.

After living up his neighbors a man ceases to worry about his own inferiority.

A young man thinks he is unworthy of the girl during courtship, but after marriage he soon discovers his error.

GUARDING GOLD AT SEA

PEEP INTO THE SPECIE-ROOM OF A LINER.

How the Yellow Metal is Received and Stored Away in the Strong-Room.

The enormous amount of gold which has recently been shipped from America to the Continent of Europe in payment of the Panama Canal and the Russian and Japanese loans has attracted so much attention that a few days ago the writer visited the North German Lloyd's famous Kaiser Wilhelm II. in order to find out exactly in what manner specie is stored and what plans are adopted to insure its safe transit. Mr. Tielbaar, a special letter from the manager of the company to the purser, Mr. Tielbaar, the writer boarded the big liner shortly after she had discharged a consignment of gold bars valued at ten million dollars. The big bag led the letter. Mr. Tielbaar shook hands with much heartiness, and declared in very good English that it would give him considerable pleasure to show me the strong-rooms on board the vessel.

"The smaller of the two," he said, "is in close proximity to my office, and taking a couple of massive steps from his safe he led me to the door of a compartment which has probably the Kaiser Wilhelm II. ten times over. The locks, which were double, were rendered additionally strong by being furnished with steel hasps which covered the keyholes and were secured with

MASSIVE PADLOCKS. When the door was thrown open and the electric light switched on the room appeared to resemble the dark cells used to confine prisoners. The walls, roof, and ceiling were lined with 2 inch steel plate and the room contained nothing but a couple of wooden shelves. "There is a general impression," said Mr. Tielbaar, "that whenever there is a cargo of gold on board we have a guard of at least six men armed with carbines, revolvers, and cutlasses, who keep sleepless vigil over the precious metal, night and day, until it is safely in the hands of the consignees. This is not the case. When once the gold is stored away and the vessel is well out to sea we do not keep any armed guard on duty at all, for, the strong-rooms being placed in the most frequently passing them of the day and night, and this is the best safeguard one could have. There are only two sets of keys to the rooms—one I keep, while the other is in the custody of the captain. Now, if you will come below I will show you the second and larger specie-room, which is situated next to the provision department."

We descended to the lower deck, and Mr. Tielbaar unlocked the door of another strong-room, similar to the one we had just left. It was, however,

ALMOST TWICE AS LARGE, being about 12 feet long by 4 feet wide. In reply to a question as to whether the two rooms were ever filled to capacity Mr. Tielbaar declared that this was often the case. "Our last consignment," he said, "consisted of over \$10,000,000 worth of gold bars, which were packed in small kegs about a foot high and bound with steel hoops."

"Each kegal contains gold to the value of \$50,000, and weighs altogether about 200 lbs. The gold is generally brought to the ship the day before we sail, and is all stored away before the passengers embark. It arrives at the dock in ordinary trucks and under the guard of two armed men and the driver."

"The last occasion on which we had a gold consignment the specie arrived in ten vans, each van containing about a million dollars' worth of gold bars. The usual manner of putting the precious freight on board was to haul the kegs up an inclined chute to the deck by means of a hoisting engine, but latterly this method has been discontinued and each keg is now placed in a sling and a long stick passed through, the ends of which rest on the shoulders of two men, who carry their burden up the gangway and so on board."

"While the kegs are being shipped scrupulous care, of course, has to be taken that we receive the right number. Our receipt, you must understand, is given for so many kegs, not so much gold, for naturally we do not open the barrels to count the bars. The kegs bear the Government seal, and as soon as they are safely stored away the iron doors of the strong-rooms are also sealed with Government wax, and the impression is broken only when the officials sent to receive the gold come on board. The kegs are

CHECKED THREE TIMES. First on the pier, when they are taken from the express wagon, then again when they reach the gangway, and a third time when they are placed in the strong-room."

"Although we do not have a guard placed over the specie during the voyage, as I stated before, two men are constantly watching the rooms so long as we are in sight of land. However, in practice, the danger of gold being stolen in transit, for it would require to be some one more than human who would shoulder a keg of gold weighing a couple of hundred pounds and vanish with it without being seen. During the many years I have been purser on Atlantic liners I have never known a case where there has been any trouble over a consignment of gold. It is the safest cargo to handle I know."

The weight of the last consignment of gold shipped by the Kaiser Wilhelm II. amounted to something like 30,000 lbs., or over sixteen tons, and the freight charges came to about \$12,500, being one-

HE TELLS THEM

TO ASK THE I. O. F.

JOHN J. BURNS CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys—Says His Brother Foresters can Tell all About it.

Darnley, P. E. I., Aug. 29.—(Special)—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I. O. F. here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years."

"No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

If any one doubts Mr. Burns' story he simply refers them to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

eight of 1 per cent. The specie is insured for its full value, and should the ship be lost or the gold mysteriously disappear the insurance company would be held responsible.—London Tit-Bits.

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGES.

Intuitive Faculty of Zerah Colburn and His Kind.

Infant musical prodigies are intelligible and even natural, compared with infant mathematical prodigies. How account for the intuitive faculty by which some children, unable to read, write or cipher, can answer instantaneously the most complicated arithmetical problems? Zerah Colburn, e. g., at six, could neither write nor cipher, and yet could answer, apparently by intuition, and unhesitatingly, all kinds of arithmetical questions. At eight he came on show from the United States to London, and answered in a moment and accurately such questions as: "How many minutes are there in 48 years?" The child not only answered it at once and correctly, but instantly added the number of seconds contained in that period. By what mental process he arrived at these answers he could not explain.

Here, again, is a question which George Bidder, the son of a Devonshire landowner, answered at the age of 12, in one minute. It was put to him in the London Stock Exchange: "If the pendulum of a clock vibrates the distance of 92 inches in a second of time, how many inches will it vibrate in the course of seven years, 14 days, two hours, one minute and five seconds, each year of 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes and 55 seconds?"

Within the minute the boy had answered correctly. Two thousand hundred and sixty-five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight miles, four hundred and seventy-five yards, two feet and three quarters of an inch.

But the classical case of this kind was that investigated by a committee of such scientists as MM. Arago, Libri and Lacroix at Paris. They examined Vito Mangianello, the son of a Sicilian peasant, 11 years of age, putting to him such questions as: "Find the cube root of 3,795,417," which the boy did within a minute. "Find the ten of 232,475,249," which he did within three minutes. Then came this poser: "What number has the following properties—that, if its cube is added to five times its square, and then 42 times the number and the number 40 be subtracted from the result, the remainder is equal to 0 or zero?" M. Arago repeated this question, but while he was finishing the last word the boy replied correctly, "The number is 17."

Two things strike you about this extraordinary congenital faculty—its mysteriousness and its uselessness. In exemplification of the two take the case of Jedediah Buxton. He also worked out almost instantaneously the most complex problems, but he could give no account of the mental process by which he solved them. This process was so far from being correlated with intellect, or even intelligence, that when Jedediah went to hear a great preacher or went to see Garrick in "Richard III.," his sole interest in the performance was the counting of the number of words uttered by the preacher or by the actors.

In only one household can we imagine such a calculating machine to be of use—in that of the Yorkshire man who resented the parson's complaint of the income tax. "Late one night he said to his wife: 'What's wrong with 't clock? It goes round new for them that know how 't read it. When its hands are at twelve, it strikes two, and then aw knaw its half-past seven.'"

BANKER'S ROMANCE.

Complications That Were Solved by Cupid.

A curious romance of real life has just been revealed in Paris. In February, 1891, a Paris banker named Mace-Berneau absconded from his creditors, his wife and family having left home a few days before his sudden disappearance. His safe was opened and found to contain \$21,200 in gold, and another safe, which he hired at the Credit Lyonnais, contained \$38,800 in French railway bonds and other negotiable securities. In due course the banker's affairs



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

were wound up, and he was sentenced by default to five years' imprisonment. It has just been revealed by M. Mace-Berneau himself that on leaving Paris, 14 years ago, he took with him \$21,000 in cash, leaving the rest for his creditors. Five months later he landed with this sum at Batavia, Java, under an assumed name, and was soon afterwards joined by his wife and three daughters. He bought a large domain, and became a coffee, sugar, indigo and tobacco planter. He is now one of the largest exporters and plantation owners in the Dutch East Indies, his personal fortune being over half a million sterling.

A French judicial official from Pondicherry, while on a visit to Java, was entertained at the house of the ex-banker, and became engaged to his eldest daughter. As it would have been illegal for the young lady to be married in any other name than her own, the ex-banker hinted to his proposed son-in-law that he was a man with a past. As, however, the young man persisted in his suit, and promised to reveal nothing of the ex-banker might tell him, the latter informed him of his real name. To the surprise of both men it then transpired that the French official, who is a magistrate at Pondicherry, was the son of the very judge who had sentenced the ex-banker to five years' imprisonment. The magistrate informed his prospective father-in-law that he could rehabilitate himself and get the sentence quashed by legal procedure if he satisfied his former creditors.

M. Mace-Berneau has, therefore, written offering to reimburse the money which he had from his clients at the time he absconded, and estimates his total indebtedness at \$20,000. This sum will be paid by the Netherlands Bank in America when the claims sent in have been duly verified.

The French official has meanwhile married Mlle. Mace-Berneau, having obtained the consent of his father, the judge.

The Vatican was thoroughly cleaned lately, and a quantity of repainting done. The work employed 5,700 people for six months. Merely in cleaning wallpapers 1,000 leaves of bread were used daily.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Earache Remedy. Send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GOT A BITE.

In a certain town in the North of Ireland there is a fishing-tackle shop, the sign whereof is a brazen trout dangling at the end of a fishing-rod of massive proportions. Late one night a townsman who had been dining "not wisely but too well," happened to visit this fish. He looked at it, then went cautiously to the door and knocked gently. "Who's there?" demanded the shopkeeper from an upper window. "Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come down as quietly as you can," was the reply.

"Thinking something serious was the matter the man arose and stole downstairs. "Now, what's the matter?" he inquired. "Pull your line in quick; you have got a bite," roared the tipsy one as he erratically turned a corner.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

Some men have no visible means of support when their wives are absent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

A cheese-mite a quarter of an inch long can jump out of a vessel 6 inches deep. To equal this feat a man would have to jump out of a well 144 feet deep.

Flies Carry Contagion

Wilson's Fly Pads

Kill the flies and disease germs too.

Imitations at best are imitations, substitutions never satisfy—Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea.

USE—
"ISLAND CITY"
HOUSE AND FLOOR
PAINTS
Will Dry in 3 Hours.
On Sale at all Hardware Dealers
P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Gelborno Sts., TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE EDDY'S WARE

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

A few pieces of hoof-parings which horseshoers pare off the hoof before shoeing horses will make palms thrive luxuriantly. Simply poke the parings well down in the soil at any time of the year. Horseshoers give away the parings for the asking.

Although Russia's Asiatic possessions are six times the size of ours they have but 25 million people, compared with 297 million under British rule.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Madrid now holds the record of being the most unhealthy capital in Europe. Its deaths were 9,374 last year in a population of little over half a million.

I was Cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands, J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
WM. DANIELS.

I was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
GEO. TINGLEY.
Albert Co., N. B.

There is no better way of dusting carved furniture than with a painter's brush. This will penetrate all the little crannies which could not be touched by an ordinary duster or brush.

CANADIAN NATIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Independent Order of Foresters have just issued from the press a very neat little booklet giving a great gist of facts and figures with regard to Canada, its resources, mineral and agricultural, etc. Historical points, territories and other Canadian information of great value. This little booklet should be in the hands of all. It will be sent on application to Dr. Oronhyatoka, Superintendent of the I. O. F., Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

Piet Cronje, the ex-Boer commandant, has been married, and we understand that the second Mrs. Cronje objects to her husband being described as a hero of a hundred engagements.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CARGO OF GOLD.

Probably the largest cargo of gold specie ever shipped across the Atlantic has been unloaded from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Cherbourg. The amount, constituting an installment of the Panama Canal indemnity from the United States, was \$2,592,048 or a little over \$8,518,500. The money had been kept on board in an armored store-room, before which an armed sailor was on guard night and day. The door was closed by three locks, the keys being in the possession of three ship's officers respectively.

Pendennis—"I've made an awful mistake. I sent a messenger boy up to Miss Casley's with a lot of flowers, thinking it was her birthday, and now I learn that her birthday is to-morrow." Warrington—"That's all right; the messenger boy may get there in time."

St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Re-open Sept. 12th. A high-class residential and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work. For booklet apply to MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal; GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director (late Principal Upper Canada College).

Dominion Line Steamships

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. Moderate Rate Service. Second cabin passengers berthed in best accommodation on the steamer at the low rate of \$14 to Liverpool or \$19.50 to London. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Queen's \$10.00. For particulars apply to the agent.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send pictures for price and we will send you a sample. Address Box 186, Montreal.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair" St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from August 15th to September 9th, good for return until October 23rd, with stopover privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Toronto will be \$70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver by purchasing through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Traveling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 Janes Building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

St. Peter's at Rome is in the form of a cross 636 feet long and 450 feet wide. Its height is only 2 feet less than its width.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING BALM has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teaching them to walk, and for their children while teaching them to read. It is a sure remedy for all the ills of childhood. It is a sure remedy for all the ills of childhood. It is a sure remedy for all the ills of childhood.

Never put off till to-morrow the friend who is willing to lend you money to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Discomfort.

Most of the black hair used in wigs and "switches" comes from the convents of Italy and Spain, while the fair and red hair comes mainly from the heads of Russian, Swedish, German, and Danish peasant girls.

Summer Colds

You should cure that cold as once. It is not only making you feel miserable, but it is doing you harm. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure you. Your money refunded if it doesn't. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

ISSUE NO. 35-04.

